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# THE U.F.A.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF  
THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA :: THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL  
AND OTHER PROVINCIAL MARKETING POOLS

Vol. VIII.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, APRIL 1st, 1929

No. 11.

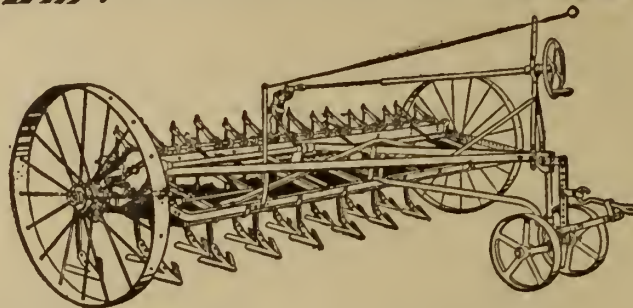
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THE ALBERTA EGG AND POULTRY POOL  
THE ALBERTA CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE

Editor

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Vol. VIII.

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## EDITORIAL

## THE FIGHT FOR THE RECONSTITUTION OF THE CANADA GRAIN COMMISSION

Every reader of *The U.F.A.* who is interested in the fight now being carried on for the reconstitution of the Board of Grain Commissioners and the more satisfactory administration of the Canada Grain Act, will find it worth while to obtain copies of "Hansard" for March 19th, 20th and 21st, which are almost entirely devoted to these matters. Copies may be obtained from the Editor of Debates, House of Commons, Ottawa, price five cents per copy.

As the problems of Western grain growers have been very prominently before the House of Commons in the debates since the beginning of the present session, and are likely to be further discussed after the Easter recess, we would, however, again suggest, that farmers who are concerned in the solution of these problems should, if possible, subscribe for the full sessional reports, which can be obtained for \$3 from the Editor of Debates. A brief article, dealing with some features of the debate of March 19th, 20th and 21st will be found on page 7 of this issue.

There seem to be good grounds for the hope that as the result of the persistent struggle carried on by the U.F.A. members from Alberta and by the farmer members of the independent Progressive group associated

with them, the Government may go a long way to meet the Western farmers' demands, and that before the next grain crop moves most if not all of the personnel of the present Grain Commission will no longer be members of that body, but that a new and enlarged board, constituted more closely in accordance with the wishes and needs of the producers, will have been set up.

## HOW IT IS DONE

The Winnipeg Power Company, whose contributions to party campaign funds have recently been under investigation, sought to influence legislation by ways that were dark.

The procedure, reports the *Winnipeg Tribune* in a summary of the evidence of A. W. McLimont, former president of the company, was as follows: "From time to time sums of money would be taken from advertising, operating and various other accounts on the company's books, and placed in cash, where it would be available to the president alone. As occasion demanded the president would secure this money, or part of it, without voucher or any record, and give it out in cash, without receipt. No records would appear in any of the company's accounts to show the size of this fund or the disposition made of it. The treasurer or comptroller might know from time to time how much to charge against the advertising, operating or other accounts. But by this time, as Mr. McLimont naively states, such transactions in 1927 'had been allowed to pass out of the minds of the officials'."

In this confession the *Tribune* finds "strong presumptive evidence that the company was in politics on a large scale."

The Manitoba revelations resemble at some points the revelations last year before the Federal Trade Commission at Washington, which investigated the methods of the United States power trust. The lesson for Albertans, who have the choice between public ownership of electrical power utilities and ownership by private corporations, is fairly obvious.

## ELECTRICAL POWER—A PREDICTION

"Within ten years the electrical power systems of Alberta, British Columbia and Saskatchewan will be inter-connected and the principal centres will be served with a dependable supply of power from hydro and steam sources," is the prediction of the superintendent of a British Columbia power company. The Alberta link, at least, should be freed from power trust domination. The only way to insure such freedom is to develop the utility as a public owned and operated undertaking.

The use of electricity on the farm is as yet in its infancy. But it is extending rapidly in many places, particularly Ontario. Whether the farms of Alberta shall in due course reap the advantages of electrical power will depend upon the foresight of those who are in a position to make decisions. Foresight is at least as necessary on the part of public authorities as of those in charge of private enterprises.

Donald Cameron, Jr., who was first President of the Junior U.F.A., and served in that office with much ability for four years, has been elected president of the Students' Council of the University of Alberta for the current year. Mr. Cameron is to be congratulated upon the honor conferred upon

(Continued on page 7)



# NEWS OF THE ORGANIZATION

Activities of U.F.A. Locals and District Associations and Information from Central Office—Notes on Co-operation

## VIMY ORGANIZED

Vimy U.F.A. Local was reorganized recently with 17 paid-up members. T. St. Arnaud was elected president and J. G. Dussault secretary.

## CHAMPLAIN ORGANIZED

Albert Didier, who was in charge of the organization meeting of Champlain U.F.A. Local, in the Foisy district, was elected its first secretary. P. A. Coutu is the president.

## WEST PADDLE ORGANIZED

H. Critchlow, U.F.A. Director for Peace River organized West Paddle Local recently, near Greencourt. G. F. Jones and Reinder Stad were elected as president and secretary.

## AT GALARNEAUVILLE

Following a visit by Mrs. Banner and J. K. Sutherland, U.F.W.A. and U.F.A. Directors, Galarneauville U.F.A. Local was organized, with Fred Galarneau as president and Mrs. Gladys V. Galarneau as secretary.

## COMMITTEE ON POWER

In the list of standing committees of the U.F.A. Central Board, recently published, the name of Harvey Hanson was omitted from the Committee on Electric Power. Members of that committee are as follows: H. B. MacLeod, Mrs. Wyman, H. Critchlow, H. Hanson.

## DIRECTORS PAY VISIT

Hutton U.F.A. Local enjoyed a visit from the U.F.W.A. and U.F.A. Directors, Mrs. Banner and J. K. Sutherland recently, reports E. A. Flanagan, secretary, although unfortunately the prevalence of colds in the district cut down the attendance. D. A. Wood was elected president at the annual meeting.

## HOLD FAREWELL PARTY

Willow Spring U.F.A. Local recently held a farewell party for their former secretary, A. E. Owen and Mrs. Owen, who are leaving the district. Addresses were given by A. Rafn, Geo. A. Wilkinson, W. R. Rigney and H. C. McKenzie, while W. F. Waters made a presentation to Mr. Owen. Mr. McKenzie is the new secretary.

## VALLEY SPRING JOINT MEETING

Valley Spring U.F.A. and Valley U.F.W.A. Locals held their meetings at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Pendleton, on March 14th, says a report from J. H. Waite, secretary. At the conclusion of the meetings, an enjoyable time was spent in singing which was followed by lunch. At the U.F.W.A. dance held on March 15th, the autograph quilt made by the ladies was drawn for and won by Mr. Kelly, Jr.

## BAPTISTE LAKE ANNUAL MEETING

Owing to severe weather and sickness in the district, the annual meeting of Baptiste Lake U.F.A. Local was not held until February 15th, reports Mrs. Bausran, when Frank Stafford was elected

president and Mrs. Clark Reid secretary. A benefit dance is being held by this Local for a member who met with a very severe accident recently; another dance will be held later to raise funds for membership fees.

## NAMAKA WHIST PARTY

"A whist party, given by the Namaka U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. was held Friday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Pinkerton. The weather and roads were good, and a large crowd turned out. The electric lights in the house and verandah, made quite a showing in the dark. The room and tables were prettily decorated in St. Patrick colors. The Local cleared eleven dollars."—*Strathmore Standard*.

## A REAL DRIVE

"As a result of our drive, which was so ably headed by J. O. Royer and F. D. Williamson as captains," writes Mrs. M. Horne, secretary of Gem U.F.A. Local, "one hundred and one new members paid up, in addition to our twenty-one old standbys. We have now 28 Junior and 31 women members. To celebrate our success the losing side in the drive is to treat all members to a supper and entertainment on March 22nd."

## DIRECTOR AT STANGER

"Stanger U.F.A. Local held a very enjoyable social evening on February 26th, on the occasion of a visit by H. Critchlow, of the Central Board, who is visiting Locals in the vicinity," says a letter from M. S. Gray, secretary. "Mr. Critchlow gave a very interesting and instructive address on the work of the U.F.A., which was much appreciated. We are pleased to report the addition of several new members as a result of this meeting."

## CONSORT GIVES DINNER

About one hundred persons enjoyed the dinner given by the Consort U.F.A. Local recently, says a report received from W. A. Isaac, secretary, following which G. E. DeLong, of the Lacombe Experimental Farm, addressed the gathering and answered a number of questions dealing with various agricultural problems. Following this, the regular U.F.A. meeting was held, with Mr. Jackson in the chair. Arthur Robinson gave a report on the Annual Convention, and also on the rural credits convention, which were both listened to with close attention.

## HEALTHY INTEREST

"Am pleased to report a healthy interest in the Local," reports Fred J. Muller, secretary of Hussar U.F.A. "Our meetings are well attended, and a keen interest is taken. An amateur play was put on, on March 15th, and received the united support of the whole community. The play itself was a roaring success. The question of buying co-operatively low grade fuel is getting serious attention. The forming of a Beef Ring is under way. We have brought in coal and fence posts co-operatively and everybody in the Local is satisfied, and new members are enrolling without any solicitations."

## ELECT U.F.W.A. DIRECTOR

Mrs. H. C. McDaniel, of Whitla, was elected U.F.W.A. Director of Medicine Hat constituency, at a meeting held on March 20th in Medicine Hat to discuss organization work and to elect a successor to Mrs. W. Baker, who is now living in Edmonton. Mrs. Baker was elected Director pro tem at the recent Annual Convention and was present at the meeting, giving a talk on the sessions of the Legislature she had witnessed from the Visitors' Gallery. Keen regret was expressed that Mrs. Baker was leaving the constituency, after having served as Director since January, 1925.

## BURLINGTON ANNUAL MEETING

Burlington U.F.A. Local held their annual meeting on March 15th, when M. Kertswig, C. E. Hallihan and Tom Cargill were elected officers, and arranged a program for the year. Consideration is being given to the purchase of a car-load of posts; and arrangements have been made for U.F.A. Sunday, when the Junior Local will help with the program. "The Wheat Pool meeting advertised for March 7th, brought forth a goodly crowd, who were greatly disappointed at the non-arrival of the speaker, Mr. Jensen," adds the secretary. "Nevertheless, the meeting was called to order by C. E. Hallihan, and the evening was spent in dancing, whist, a program of recitations, singing Wheat Pool songs and signing requisition forms at hand in the U.F.A. Local."

## ENTERTAIN STAINSLIGH

"Mr. and Mrs. George Murray entertained the Stainsleigh U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. at their home on Friday night, March 2nd. There were about fifty present including members and visitors. Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Pickard and Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Pickel were appointed to represent the Local at the meeting regarding re-organization to be held in the Elks Auditorium, March 16th. After the meeting adjourned a birthday party was held for the U.F.A., this year being the organization's twenty-first birthday. A cake with twenty-one lighted candles was placed on the table and a bank beside it in which each person dropped the equivalent of their years in cents. A bountiful lunch served at midnight, brought the evening to a close."—*Provost News*.

## TO ENLARGE PREMISES

Several plans for the purchase or erection of larger premises were considered at the recent annual meeting of the Mannville Co-operative Association, according to a report in the *Mannville News*. The board were instructed to make enquiries as to the cost of alteration of a building offered for purchase, and also for the construction of a new building. The report of the secretary, Harry Thomas, showed that the turnover was in the neighborhood of \$100,000, with a surplus of \$8,211 and the building entirely paid for. A dividend of 6 per cent on shares and 2 per cent on cash purchases was declared. Messrs. Hanning, Emmott, Christiansen and Scott were elected to fill the vacancies on the board. R. B. Hanning presided.



**AT CLARESHOLM U.F.A.**

Mr. Haslam, K.C., gave an interesting address at a recent meeting of Claresholm U.F.A. Local, according to the *Claresholm Local Press*. He explained the succession tax, urged the desirability of every person making a will, advised farmers to keep a record of work done, livestock purchased, agreements made, etc., and also touched upon educational problems. Mr. Robinson, an instructor in the Agricultural School, stressed the point that in selecting seed wheat, care should be taken that the variety is suitable to the soil, climate, and country in which it is to be grown. He also urged the use of pure seed, described glume blotch, a disease that has done some damage in the district, and dealt with varieties suitable for the Claresholm district. Mr. Salmon presided.

**PROPOSE OIL CO-OPERATIVE**

"It will be interesting to the farmers of the surrounding district who are users of large quantities of oil for farm operations, to know that a well attended (though poorly advertised) meeting was held in the Board of Trade rooms on Thursday, 14th inst., for the purpose of considering the advisability of organizing a co-operative association with the idea of buying oil and probably some other articles such as twine in large amounts and delivering them to the members at cost. A. P. Moan, manager of the Alberta Co-operative Wholesale Association, Edmonton, and Mr. Henning, of the Mannville Co-operative Store, were present and went thoroughly into the question of co-operative buying. A mass meeting to further the organization of a co-operative association will be held in the Elks Hall on Saturday, March 23rd, at two o'clock."—*Vegreville Observer*.

**TARIFF COMMISSION PROCEEDINGS**

Verbatim reports of the proceedings of the Advisory Board on the Tariff may be secured from the King's Printer, Ottawa, at the prices given below:

Coal and Coke, first hearing, 25c; second hearing \$1.00; resumed hearing, January 20, 25c.

Iron and Steel, second hearing, 25c; third hearing, \$1.00.

Cement, first hearing, 50c; second hearing, 25c.

Sewing Machines, 25c.

Parts of Stoves, first hearing, (second hearing included in Iron & Steel 2) 25c.

Paints and Varnishes, first hearing, 25c.

Celotex, 25c.

Sardines and Herrings, first hearing, 25c.

Enamelled ware and Aluminum ware, Ref. No. 60, 25c.

Aluminum and its Products (being second and third hearing of Ref. No. 60) 25c.

Copper Rods, second hearing, 25c.

**BANQUET NEW MEMBERS**

"A banquet was given by the Willow Creek U.F.A. on Friday evening, March 15th, to welcome the new members who were procured by a systematic drive for membership. The occasion was also for the presentation of the Canadian Bank of Commerce Cup for the contestant who got the most points in live stock exhibits at last fall's school fair. Toasts were proposed and responded to by the following: The King: P. J. Petersen; Premier Brownlee: B. Hardman, T. R. Evans; Our Visitors: J. H. Davison, H. Coutts; The U.F.A.: Mrs. C. E. Henker, J. N. Hardman; The Trail Rangers: Master

James O'Neil, Master Fred Evans; Our Returned Men: J. H. Davison, Bob Lyall; The Ladies: S. H. Ganderi, Mrs. C. A. O'Neil; The Pools: Dave Francis, J. H. Davison. Songs were sung by Master Gene O'Neil, Miss Lila Nowlin, T. R. Evans. Mr. and Miss Coutts put on a dialogue."—*Claresholm Local Press*.

**MUTUAL MAKES BIG GAINS**

A gain of almost \$18,000,000 in volume of business was reported at the 33rd annual meeting of the Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Company, held in February. The total insurance in force is now over \$152,000,000. The cash assets were increased by almost \$200,000, bringing the total to \$2,677,792.45. The annual levy

for 1928 was made at the rate of 20 per cent of the note, and resulted in assessments amounting to \$436,352.65 being received. Cash premiums amounting to \$170,452.34 were received. Policies written on the cash plan now amount to 22½ per cent of the total business. Losses of a little more than \$320,000 were paid. These losses occurred in two clearly defined periods, stated a report given at the meeting, the first during May and due to carelessly started fires in the time of the spring clean-up, and the second during harvest, due to poorly guarded stubble fires, particularly following the use of the combine. The president, S. H. Henderson, was one of the original directors and has attended each of the 33 annual meetings.

## Plans for the Forthcoming University Week for Farm Young People

To U.F.A., U.F.W.A. and Junior Locals:

Preparations are being made by the Department of the Extension of the University of Alberta for the Eleventh Annual Conference for Farm Young People. The dates for the Conference this year are from June 5th to 12th, inclusive. The program begins on the 5th and it is therefore necessary that delegates should arrive the previous day. Any farm young person, either girl or boy, between the ages of sixteen and twenty-five, may attend. The program and cost of attendance for the week are outlined in the enclosed pamphlet.

It is our earnest desire to make it possible for every farm boy or girl who is interested to take advantage of this valuable experience and we are sure the organization as a whole will lend its support. With the co-operation of our Locals we hope to be able to defray the railway fares of every one of our delegates. Surely we can engage in no more worthy activity than that of furnishing our young people with an experience which cannot fail to give them a new vision of life and service. Any boy or girl who wishes to attend at their own expense may do so, but will not have any voting privileges at the business session unless the Conference decides to grant this privilege.

Following is the plan adopted by the Central Executive to assist our boys and girls to attend the Conference.

1. Every Local is requested to contribute at least \$5 to the Junior Conference Fund, whether sending a delegate or not.

2. Every Local sending delegates will be required to contribute not less than \$5 per delegate.

3. If the Junior Conference Fund is sufficient, the railway fares of all delegates will be paid out of the fund. If the fund is insufficient to pay the total railway fare, the amount subscribed will be pro-rated among all the delegates.

We feel sure those Locals who have no young people within the age limit (16-25) will be glad of the opportunity to share in this investment in the future of rural Alberta. This is one of the most vital and far-reaching projects our organization undertakes.

Send in to Central Office, Loughheed Building, Calgary, all contributions and names of all young people who wish to attend the Conference. On receipt of your contribution we will forward you credential certificate, which must be filled in and given by the delegate to the registrar on arrival at the University. These certificates will entitle the delegate to rebate on railway fare. At the

same time, write to the University of Alberta, Edmonton, giving them the names of your delegates on the form provided on the enclosed folder, or on a separate sheet of paper, giving the information required. It will be noted that the University requests a \$1 registration fee which will later be deducted from the Board.

We confidently anticipate an early contribution from you, accompanied by the names of your delegates. We would also ask that the names of delegates be registered at the University as early as possible. The University does not feel justified in holding the Conference unless at least 75 delegates make application. Therefore it is important that delegates' names should be sent in early, as delay interferes with the completion of plans for the week and might result in its cancellation.

Yours fraternally,

Senior Committee on Junior Work:

H. E. G. H. SCHOLEFIELD

Mrs. P. C. HEPBURN

Mrs. A. H. WARR

**BANQUET, CONCERT AND DANCE**

A full-course dinner was served to upwards of 150 persons, at the Picture Butte U.F.W.A. and U.F.A. banquet, concert and dance, says a report from Mrs. E. M. Shaw, secretary of the U.F.W.A. Local. "The U.F.A. president, J. M. Gibbons, made an urgent appeal for an increase in membership, outlining the many advantages which the organization offered. The toast list was as follows: The King, proposed by the president; The U.F.A., proposed by J. N. Pollock and responded to by W. F. Russell, of the Lethbridge Northern Staff; The U.F.W.A., proposed by Ben Talbot and responded to by Mrs. E. P. Kane; The Ladies, proposed by J. Hughes and responded to by Miss Connor. All the toasts and responses were in very able hands, and many enlivening and interest-



ing witticisms and quips were banded back and forth. Mrs. H. M. Becker, of Lethbridge, gave a series of readings in the lighter vein, and kept the jolly crowd in spasms of laughter. 'Massa' Tom Hunt and 'Massa' W. Allen gave a colored sketch harking back to war days, which was greatly enjoyed. D. H. Elton, K.C., of Lethbridge, spoke for a short time on the benefits and advantages of organization. Following a violin solo by W. Allen, the tables were quickly removed and 'On with the dance' was the order of the day."

#### HOPES OF REORGANIZING

"H. Critchlow, of Barrhead, Director of U.F.A. for Peace River South, visited this district on March 4th and gave a very good address on organization work and explained the proposed new School Act; we have great hopes of reorganizing the Local here on account of his visit," states George A. McDonald, Secretary. This Local handled 10 cars of coal and 2 cars of lumber last year.

#### WIDE AWAKE AT CEREAL

"Resolved that the farmers should own and control their own financial institutions and all transactions be for cash," was the subject of a debate held recently by Cereal U.F.A. Local, when the affirmative speakers won. "The farmers here are a mighty wide awake bunch and they are U.F.A. 100 per cent," states George A. McDonald, Secretary. This Local handled 10 cars of coal and 2 cars of lumber last year.

#### LOVERNA WHEAT POOL LOCAL

The Loverna Wheat Pool Local held their annual meeting on Saturday, March 9th. Officers were elected to make a joint Local. President, Lorne Dow; secretary, Lewis Force. Committee—Alberta: Walter N. Vivian, R. J. Bramwell, Gordon Parker; Saskatchewan: Joe Arthurs, C. Y. Trowbridge, William Howitt. Business matters, relating in particular to local shipping, were discussed. W. Shaw, delegate for this district, spoke at some length on interesting topics, relating to the Pool.

L. FORCE, Secretary.

### Readers and Advertisers

Readers can assist materially in extending the service which the official organ of the movement provides, by patronizing the advertisers in this periodical who are in a position to meet their needs, and notifying every advertiser to whom they write that they have seen his advertisement in *The U.F.A.* As a guide in placing future advertising, every concern likes to be in a position to check up the various sources from which business is obtained. Unless the answers received indicate in what paper an advertisement was seen, this checking is frequently difficult. Every time you answer an advertisement, please state that you "saw it in *The U.F.A.*"

Another means by which readers can assist both the paper and themselves, is by using the Classified Section of *The U.F.A.* for small advertisements. Through this section they can mutually help one another to effect necessary exchange of livestock, seed grain, poultry, etc. and at the same time lend support to their own paper.

At the end of 1928 savings deposits in the banks of Canada amounted to \$1,520,000,000, an increase of \$75,800,000 in the twelve months.

## A CONCERT AT COLLINGWOOD

By RUTH DICKINSON

"Let's have a concert."

The suggestion, coming as it did from a stay-at-home member, a radio enthusiast for years, staggered the Collingwood Local at a recent meeting. Members looked at one another in amazement, and the dauntless few, who had organized dances and paid for the major part of the recently acquired pinao, greeted the remark with the silence it deserved. Talking was easy—it was work that counted at parties and dances—grinding hard work that the stay-at-homes knew nothing about—

At last some one managed to say, perhaps not without sarcasm, "A Concert!"

"Why not?" calmly answered the first speaker. "A dance doesn't appeal to some of us. But a concert and a play—"

That started it all. Surprise gave way to discussion. Discussion led to enthusiasm. Enthusiasm engendered action and the recent Collingwood concert was the result.

Shortly after eight p.m. on the night arranged, the school house was comfortably filled with prairie folk, but toward nine o'clock there was only standing room left and old, young, middle-aged, babies in arms and toddling tots squeezed into the school desks or crowded closer together on the benches that lined the walls to make room for the continual stream of newcomers.

"Gee what a crowd!" whispered one of the performers as she peeped through the curtains that hid the stage. "I feel wobbly at the knees already."

"And what about supper?" said the practical matron behind her. "Look at the rows and rows of kids. The sandwiches and cakes won't go round."

"Why worry?" said the chairman, mopping his moist brow for the third time. "Twenty to nine. Ready!"

It was a command. Everyone vanished—some to the improvised "green room", others to line the nearest wall as spectators and the concert opened quietly with "O Canada", but the audience warmed up as Mr. J. McCaw, a recently imported Scot, appeared in kilts and impersonated Harry Lauder. As he finished singing one and all yelled their enthusiasm until he gave repeated encores.

After that the going was easy. Recitations and songs followed one after another and were well received. "Blaydon Races," "A Farmer's Boy," and "The Keys of Heaven," illustrate the simplicity of the material used throughout that made the concert such a success.

At no time was there any pretense of great talent. The musical fraternity, who had sung these songs time and again in each other's homes, were now including the community in the fun. That was all. And it was evidently enough.

But there was more to follow. Mr. Duncan Peters proudly announced a one-act comedy entitled "A Mother's Influence." (Mrs. Peters acted the maid in it.) The curtains were pulled back again and for forty-five minutes the audience, except for occasional ripples of laughter, was intensely silent as the little comedy of modern life unfolded before them. The plot was simple. Middle-aged parents, by no means twin souls, each engrossed in his or her own interests, are blessed with an ultra-modern daughter and a spineless over-pampered son. When the play opens the young folk, both involved in callow love affairs, are headstrong and impatient of parental control, but toward the end they see the error of their ways and all ends well with the exaltation of the tiresome, out-of-date, stodgy mother.

A play with good characterization, and Miss Gladys Humber made a vivacious flapper whose insolence was even charming. Right royally she scolded her kid brother, who was well interpreted by Emerson Bigelow Jr. But the finest acting came when the father, a tired business man, bald-headed and fat, reclining in a chair, his feet stretched out on another, a cigar in his mouth, a newspaper held as a rampart in front of him (played by Mr. Humber) and his complaining wife, who hadn't a thought beyond a vacuum cleaner and her mending basket (realistically portrayed by Mrs. Emerson Bigelow) talked at each other to no purpose.

Then, one spectator at least, forgot the meagre stage, the faded turkey-red chintz curtains, the gas lantern shaded with a cookie pan, and for a minute or two glimpsed real life.

Toward the end of the program H. H. Dickinson did conjuring tricks and some folk are still wondering how the bird cage found its way to the back of Mr. Hunter's coat, and where the white silk handkerchiefs disappeared to.

A supper amid happy laughter and much talk, then a dance till three a.m. with H. H. Dickinson at the violin, ably accompanied by Mrs. Hunter, brought a delightfully informal gathering to a close.

### British Co-ops to Have Weekly Paper

The English co-operative movement which controls yearly sales valued at \$375,000,000 and which has a membership of two and a half millions, has decided to purchase Reynolds Weekly Illustrated News to form a weekly organ for their movement, states the Southam Cable Service. The paper is at present owned by a publishing company controlled by Lord Dalziel and is distinctly favorable to Labor in tone. The intention of the co-operatives, who have now several members in parliament indistinguishable from Laborites, is ultimately to establish a daily paper in support of co-operation in Britain.

Negotiations for purchase are reported

#### LACOMBE CONVENTION JUNE 6th

The Annual Convention of the Lacombe Provincial Constituency Association will be held in Lacombe on 6th June next, commencing at 1 p.m.

There will also be a meeting at 8 p.m. open to the public, at which the Hon. Mrs. Paribny and the Hon. J. E. Brownlee will speak.

Will officers of U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Locals in the Lacombe Constituency see that delegates are appointed to attend this Convention?

C. WOLFERSTAN,  
Secretary.



to be almost finished and the price of the newspaper which has a capital of half a million dollars is given as three-quarters of a million dollars. Reynolds has been in the market for some time, but the directors refused a high offer for it because the would-be purchasers were not connected with the Labor movement.

## Woes of a Secretary

If a secretary writes a letter, it is too long.  
If he sends a postal, it's too short.  
If he issues a bulletin, he's a spendthrift.  
If he attends a committee meeting, he's butting in.  
If he stays away, he's a shirker.  
If he offers suggestions, he's a know-it-all.  
If he says nothing, he's a dead one.  
If the attendance at the meeting is slim, he should have called the members up.  
If he does call them up, he's a pest.  
If he duns a member for his dues, he is insulting.  
If he does not, he is lazy.  
If the meeting is a howling success, the program committee is praised;  
If it is a failure, the secretary is to blame.  
If he asks for advice, he is incompetent;  
If he does not, he is bull-headed.  
"Ashes to ashes,  
Dust to dust.  
If others won't do it,  
The Secretary must."

HAROLD JACKSON

Minburn, Alta.

## GRAIN BOARD IS UNDER FIRE

(Calgary Herald, March 28th)

The marketing of Western grain is coming in for a thorough ventilation in the House of Commons this session. While the mixing of wheat at terminal points is the chief bone of contention, the Board of Grain Commissioners is a target for severe criticism, and U.F.A. members are pressing for a radical reorganization of the board.

A typical expression of the prevailing dissatisfaction was voiced by Mr. E. J. Garland, member for Bow River. He declared that as far as the producers are concerned the board has failed to function satisfactorily and has lost their confidence. Lack of direct contact between the grower and the Commissioners is a major grievance. Mr. Garland in pressing for Alberta and Saskatchewan representation on a reorganized board said it was not fair to have a board doing its principal work in Fort William or Winnipeg and never coming into personal touch with the growers.

During the past year, he said, when as never before at almost every point in Western Canada disturbances in connection with the Grain Act had arisen and farmers were protesting against alleged injustices at country elevators from the organized grain trade, and at terminal elevators there was not a single investigation undertaken by the Grain Board until more than 80 per cent. of the grain crop had been moved.

A regular aeroplane service has been established between Edmonton, the capital of Alberta, and Grande Prairie, in the Peace River Country.

While every Province in Canada last year registered an increase in the sheep population, the gain in British Columbia from the standpoint of percentage led all others. The British Columbia increase amounted to over 30 per cent.

# Hold Up Budget Debate to Deal With Western Farmers' Grievances

Battle for Protection of Grain Growers' Interests Carried on on Eve of Easter Adjournment by Small, Determined Group of Farmer Representatives—Government Now Shows Disposition to Meet Demands re Grain Commission More Than Half Way

In spite of determined efforts made by the Ottawa Government to postpone discussion of the complaints against the administration of the Grain Act by the present Board of Grain Commissioners until after the vote on the Budget, which would have meant postponement until after Easter recess, a group of U.F.A. and independent Progressive members from other Provinces working in close co-operation, succeeded in bringing the Western farmers' grievances in connection with this matter to the attention of Parliament in a very effective way on March 19th, 20th and 21st. The Hansard record for these days shows that almost two whole sessions of the House and a considerable part of another, were taken up by the debate, and that the case of the Western grain growers, particularly of the members of the Wheat Pools, was ably and forcefully presented. We believe there is now good reason to hope that the demands of the Western farmers will be wholly or largely met, as the Government is reported to be showing a disposition to meet the Farmer representatives more than half way.

## Members Seize Opportunity

As a result of the collapse of the debate on the address early in the session, it had appeared for a time that many of the members who were anxious to voice the Western farmers' demands for the dismissal of the present Grain Commission and the setting up of a new Commission of five with direct representation of Alberta and Saskatchewan by commissioners resident in these Provinces, would be deprived of the opportunity on the floor of the House. The Minister of Trade and Commerce, together with the rest of the Liberals and the Liberal Progressives, showed a disposition quietly to divert the discussion on this issue into the Agricultural Committee, where discussion does not arouse nearly so much interest as in the House itself. In order to introduce the subject in Committee, however, it was necessary for the chairman to ask Parliament for permission to widen the Committee's powers, and it was in a debate upon this motion that the Farmer members found their opportunity to bring the matter before the House of Commons in regular session.

The spectacle was then witnessed of a small group, utterly ignoring the practice of the past, breaking up for the time being the budget debate, and sidetracking it, in order that they might engage in a battle for the interests of the producers of grain. Such an occurrence, as far as we are aware, is without precedent in the history of the Canadian Parliament, and is eloquent of the aggressiveness of the group of independent members whom the organized farmers have sent to Ottawa to represent them. It also reveals in a most striking manner the effectiveness of a small, determined group, which is free from party affiliations, and thus free to ignore all other considerations than the legitimate interests of those who have elected them.

The Hansard reports of the debate have come to hand too late for extensive quotation in this issue. The debate concluded with the adoption of an amendment by George Coote, M. P., to a resolution to adopt a report of the Committee on Agriculture. The amendment enlarged the powers of the Committee, to enable it to inquire into the whole administration of the Canada Grain Act. But before this motion was carried, the members, as stated, took advantage of the opportunity to bring

the issue in a most effective way to the notice of the House in regular session.

## Premier's Seeks Postponement

At the opening of the sitting on March 20th, Premier King asked that the debate upon motion to concur in a report from the Committee on Agriculture be postponed until the budget debate had been concluded. Robert Gardiner, M.P., thereupon expressed the opinion that it would be improper to curb debate on the subject, which he said "as affecting Western Canada, and as I believe, Eastern Canada, also, is one of the most important that will come before the House this session." He added, "I know of no other question that has stirred the farmers and producers in Western Canada to such an extent as has the administration of the Canada Grain Act."

In the course of the debate E. J. Garland, M.P., whose powerful speech at the U.F.A. Convention on the resolution calling for the dismissal of the present Grain Commissioners was one of the notable features of Convention week, made a vigorous attack upon the Commission in the House, dealing with the serious shortcomings of the Commission point by point, and citing many cases of negligence to protect the interests of the producers out of whose pockets the Commission is paid. Mr. Coote and Mr. Lucas spoke on the following day, very effectively dealing with the grounds of complaint against the Commission. We have mentioned chiefly the Alberta members, as their action is of chief concern to Alberta farmers, but the Progressives from other Provinces took a prominent part in the debate.

## EDITORIAL

(Continued from page 3)

him by his fellow students. Under his presidency student affairs will be in capable hands. We have no doubt that the training he received in Junior U.F.A. work will prove of great value in this new position of responsibility.

With the close of the session of the Legislature the special weekly issues will now be discontinued. As announced two months ago, the policy of *The U.F.A.* has been to concentrate all advertising in the regular issues published at the beginning and middle of each month. on the dates of our regular issues.



## Control of Water Power Passes to Prairie Provinces

Legislation Will Give Alberta Control of Great Natural Resources  
—Responsibility Lies With U.F.A. to See That Benefits of Inheritance Are Retained for People—Features of the Budget.



By ROBERT GARDINER, M.P.  
Chairman, U.F.A. Federal Group

It is claimed by members of long experience in the Commons that this is the quietest and most uninteresting session within their memory. Nevertheless something of real value to the Prairie Provinces has been accomplished. A debate, lasting for six days—as acrimonious and heated as I have ever listened to, arose out of a private member's resolution. It was placed on the order paper by Mr. Woodsworth, M.P. (Winnipeg North Centre) and is as follows:

**"That in the opinion of this House, no disposition of the natural resources, under the control of the Federal Government, shall be effective until ratified by Parliament."**

Had the resolution passed without an amendment, it would have meant that no lease for grazing, mining, timber limits, pulpwood or water power would be granted until first ratified by Parliament. Mr. Woodsworth placed the resolution on the order paper because of the granting of a thirty year lease to a private company, permitting them to develop electrical energy at the Seven Sisters Falls, situated on the Winnipeg river. The people of Winnipeg enjoy the privilege of buying electricity at one of the lowest rates on the North American continent because they own and operate a Hydro Electric power plant. The Winnipeg Electric Railway Company have also developed a power plant in connection with their street railway system, and surplus power is sold in competition with the Hydro Electric.

### The Manitoba Controversy

A subsidiary of the Winnipeg Electric Railway was formed and it made application for a lease of the power site at Seven Sisters Falls. Those who favor the public ownership and control of public utilities immediately commenced a campaign, having for its purpose the retaining of this site for the future use of the Winnipeg Hydro Electric. So acute was the division of opinion between those who favored public as against those who supported private ownership and operation, that the Federal Government, through the Minister of the Interior (Hon. Chas. Stewart), suggested to the Provincial Government that they accept the responsibility of deciding as to what disposition would be made of this power site. The Manitoba Government finally decided to recommend to the Minister of the Interior that a lease be granted to the private company. The power site is valued at from twenty-eight to forty million dollars; hence the reason for the Woodsworth resolution demanding that Parliament have the final say as to the disposition of natural resources under the control of the Dominion Government.

Early in the debate it was recognized that if every small lease for hay, grazing or permits to cut dry wood, etc., had to be sanctioned by Parliament, the proposal would be unworkable. Mr. Guthrie moved to delete "natural resources" and insert "water powers." After further debate H. H. Stevens, member for "Vancouver Centre" moved a sub-amendment which was finally adopted by the House. The original resolution as amended by

Mr. Stevens' sub-amendment was adopted and reads in the amended form as follows:

**That in the opinion of this House, no further disposition of the water powers under the control of the Federal Government, in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, shall be made under the Dominion Water Powers Act, but the said water powers shall be administered by the respective Provinces, under powers to be granted by this Parliament similar to the powers granted to the Province of British Columbia to administer the water powers in the Railway Belt as set forth in the "Railway Belt Water Act" and being Chapter 211 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927.**

The natural resources in the railway belt in British Columbia are controlled by the Federal Government, but some years ago it was deemed advisable to transfer the administration of water powers within this area to the Province of British Columbia. It is clearly the wish of the Commons that the Prairie Provinces be placed on an equality with British Columbia in so far as the administration of water powers is concerned. We expect legislation to be introduced in the House during this session to implement the expressed wish of Parliament.

### Responsibility of U.F.A.

It is important that as a Province we secure administrative control of water powers within our boundaries, but it is of equal importance that we formulate a policy that will retain for the people all the benefits that can be derived from our inheritance. The present Provincial Government is in existence because of the decision of the United Farmers of Alberta organization to secure direct farmer representation in the Federal Parliament and also the Provincial Legislature. As an organization we are responsible for every proposal of the present Provincial administration. In a few years it may be expected that there will be an urgent demand from the farmers for electricity for lighting and power purposes. The cost of electricity will be the important factor as to how far the transmission lines can penetrate into the more sparsely settled parts of rural Alberta. The cost may be largely determined by the policies used in administering our water powers. As an organization we are vitally concerned as to the future policy. Permit me to suggest that it is the duty of every U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Local to seriously consider what is likely to be the best policy to follow so as to provide rural Alberta with electricity at a price that is reasonable, taking into consideration the cost of production and distribution.

### The Budget

Mr. Robb delivered his Budget speech on March the 1st. In the Speech from the Throne it was stated that Canada was passing through an era of great prosperity unprecedented in our history. Mr. Robb, being of Scotch descent and remembering the criticism against the claim of prosperity as stated in the Speech from the Throne, was more canny and said that there was a "general optimism prevailing throughout Canada."

The Finance Minister gives a statement of the condition of the people's business that is wholly under the control of the Federal Parliament. As the financial year ends on March the 31st, most of the figures are merely estimates, but from past experience we can expect that there will be only slight differences between the estimated and the final figures.

The estimated ordinary and special revenues for the fiscal year are \$454,942,000—an increase over the previous year of 25 million. It is estimated that—

Customs will be \$185,000,000, an increase of \$28,000,000.

Excise Duties \$63,400,000, an increase of \$6,000,000.

Income Tax \$58,500,000, an increase of \$1,900,000.

Int. on Investments, \$11,600,000, an increase of \$660,000.

Revenues from other sources, \$16,350,000, an increase of \$810,000.

The following taxes show estimated decreases:

Excise, Stamp and Sales Tax, \$81,500,000, a decrease of \$8,700,000.

Delayed business profits tax, \$450,000, a decrease of \$500,000.

Post Office, \$31,000,000, a decrease of \$560,000.

Miscellaneous services, \$2,200,000, a decrease of \$370,000.

It will be noted that the greatest increase in revenue is from customs duties; a tax levied upon consumption.

Ordinary expenditures for the fiscal year ending March 31st are estimated at \$355,200,000, including \$2,992,000 to meet the reduction of 20 per cent on Maritime freight, \$4,303,000 to meet deficits on the Canadian National Railway eastern lines and \$1,600,000 special subsidy to Maritime Provinces. Including ordinary, capital and special expenditures the total will be \$385,160,000, an increase of \$22,332,000.

### Canada's Net Debt

The estimated surplus will therefore be \$69,782,000, which will be used for the reduction of the national debt. The net debt at the end of the present fiscal year after using the surplus of revenue for reduction will be \$2,227,068,000.

The estimated ordinary revenues for the coming year are \$450,000,000—Custom import duties will be \$185,000,000 or 41.11 per cent of the total revenue. Special war revenues are expected to be \$142,650,000 or 31.70 per cent of the total revenues.

Estimated expenditures for the coming year, \$385,160,000; expenditures because of the war are estimated at \$162,911,000, or 42.30 per cent of the total expenditures. War taxes fall short by over 10 per cent of meeting war expenditures.

The National railways show a surplus of \$7,000,000 after paying all charges including interest charges on bonds held by the public but not interest due the government. The interest due the Government amounts to \$32,000,000 and is taken into the books of the company as a liability but not paid.

Canada's favorable trade balance for the first ten months amounts to \$154,100,000. Whether this surplus is sufficient to pay our interest indebtedness,



payable outside of Canada, I am unable to say, as we have no authentic information as to our liabilities.

The estimated tax reduction for the year is \$25,000,000.

The one per cent tax on insurance premiums and the war tax on railway and steamship tickets, also the three cent tax on telegrams and cables are abolished. The sales tax is reduced by a third and now stands at two per cent. Stocks, shares and bonds, other than Dominion or Provincial, of a par value of one hundred dollars or a fraction thereof, pay a tax of three cents, four cents a share if over one hundred dollars. Shares of stock over twenty dollars, three cents; over three dollars but under twenty, two cents; under three dollars, one cent. The stocks or bonds of the rich have a much lower rate of taxation in proportion than the shares usually bought by the masses.

#### Slight Customs Reductions

Slight reductions were made in the customs duties on mining machinery and engines and parts used in fishing. The duties on a number of other items were reduced but they are not of much importance.

The Finance Minister in his speech stated that the Liberal party is a low tariff party. The criticism that is levelled against the Liberal party is that while they have had ample opportunity to put their policies into effect by legislation, they have been slow to take advantage

of their position. Some substantial reductions have been made in the tariff during their term in office, such as automobiles and farm machinery, but the bulk of the necessities of life have been left untouched.

#### Conservatives Propose "Retaliation"

Much of the debate upon the Budget has centered around the possible action that may be taken at the special session of the United States Congress called for April 15th. It is feared by many that Congress may pass legislation increasing customs duties on agricultural products. If this happens it will have the effect of reducing the price received by the Canadian producer and may for a time seriously affect the production of cattle and dairy products. Some of the Conservative members advocate a policy of retaliation. ("Raise the tariff and keep out American goods!" they cry. "Let us have a red blooded policy"). Trade barriers raise prices and also have the effect of lowering purchasing power. Canada and the United States are not comparable. The States is well developed; we are in the process of development: cost of production is one of our most vital problems.

We have suggested that if the United States raise their customs duties that we in Canada, instead of retaliating, increase the British preference, thereby transferring some of the business that now goes to the States to Great Britain.

#### ALBERTA IS UP AGAINST THIS TOO

Toronto Globe

The private power interests, regardless of the scene of the fight, have the moral, and at times even financial, backing of the giant power rings operating all over the continent. These fully appreciate the worth of electrical franchises and power monopolies. They are prepared to fight vigorously for them. The advocates of public ownership must be prepared to do likewise.

shall if then disallowed cease to have any validity.

There was little discussion of the bill as it passed through committee after the explanation of the Premier. Mr. Brownlee, in response to a request for assurance on the part of Fred White, Labor leader, that there would be no further leases granted, said that there was no prospect of applications for such lease and that these matters would be properly safeguarded. N.F.P.

#### Government "Control" or Government Operation?

(Alberta Farmer)

Discussing the electric power situation in Alberta, A. A. McGillivray, leader of the Conservative opposition in the Legislature, declared his opposition to the principle of public ownership. "No matter what Government was in power, it was to be anticipated there would be political interference, political favoritism and tendency toward functioning at a loss in places and under conditions where it would be of political advantage to do so" he said. And, he added, "every advantage to be gained by Government operation could be attained by strict Government control." Let me suggest that *whatever danger there might be of political interference under Government operation, it could never be so damaging as is the constant and persistent private interest influence and lobbying under alleged strict Government control.* As for political interference under Government operation it has been shown by Ontario Hydro-Electric management that this is something that can be overcome and done away with. Since Ontario secured its Hydro-electric system, Liberal, Conservative and Farmer Governments have been in power and at no time under any of these Governments has there been any charge of political interference with the Hydro-electric. So far as the so-called Government control of privately owned and operated utilities is concerned, it is common history to most of us that frequently the doubt arises as to whether the private interests do not control the Government instead of the Government the private interests.

## Member of Alberta Cabinet Will Be Given Control Over Hydro Power

Bill Passed by Provincial Assembly Will Place Great Responsibility Upon Province in Administration of Natural Resource

Of the twenty-four bills which received third reading on Wednesday afternoon just prior to prorogation, one of the briefest but one of the most important was Number 84 "An Act Respecting Water Powers." This act was the sequel to the amended resolution of J. F. Woodsworth, Labor member for Centre Winnipeg, which was passed recently by the House of Commons at Ottawa. It is quoted elsewhere.

With the completion of the legislation in the Dominion House implementing the above resolution, the way will be open through the passage of the Alberta Water Powers Act to complete control by this Province of all water powers, with the exception of navigable rivers, the control of which will remain vested in the Dominion. This means the possession on the part of the Province of one of its most important natural resources prior to the settlement of the general question which may be a subject of negotiation for a year or so longer.

A letter of the Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior, to Premier Brownlee dated March 11th, draws attention to the words of Premier Mackenzie King in accepting the amendment, giving the quotation from Hansard as follows: "With the understanding that my honorable friend is not asking us to do more than is possible without prejudicing the rights of the Provinces; namely, that before this particular act becomes applicable in the extended way in which it is now requested, before legislation is passed in this Parliament to extend its provisions to the three Western Provinces, and before the three Western Provinces them-

selves have enacted legislation, which will give them powers of administration, the effect of the suggested legislation shall not become binding on anyone; and that in the interval the water resources of the three Western Provinces will be administered by the Federal Government in accordance with the wishes of the Provincial Governments."

#### Legislation at Ottawa

Mr. Stewart goes on to say in his letter that he has been instructed by the Federal Government to prepare and introduce at this session legislation similar to that in force in the Railway Belt and the Peace River Block of British Columbia, but adaptable to conditions in the Prairie Provinces. He then formally offers to the Province the administration of its water power resources, which, he says, would become effective when he was advised that the Province was prepared to undertake the responsibility. He concludes his letter by stating that as minister in charge he would continue to consult Premier Brownlee before issuing water power leases.

#### The Alberta Bill

Under the Alberta Act it is provided that a member of the Executive council who may be appointed, shall have power to administer and manage all the water and water power and the right to control and regulate distribution of the same. It also provides that all regulations prescribed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council shall be laid upon the table of the Legislative Assembly next ensuing and

#### IRRIGATION CROPS VALUABLE

The total value of agricultural production on the Lethbridge Northern Irrigation Project in 1928 is placed at \$1,545,253. While the value of livestock and dairy produce on hand and sold during the year increased from \$887,248 in 1927 to \$1,175,366 in 1928, the value of field crop production shows a considerable decrease as the result of severe hail damage which occurred during the season.



# News from Alberta Wheat Pool Head Office

Information for Members and Locals Issued by the Publicity Department of the Alberta Wheat Pool

## Piracy in the Wheat Pool?

A critic of the Alberta Wheat Pool in the course of a sweeping condemnation of the way in which the organization is being run, claimed that vicious precedents have been introduced by the Pool delegates and directors, members' rights have been subverted, their reserves confiscated, and the foundations upon which the law of the land is based have been undermined by "vile and dishonest actions" on the part of those in whose hands lie the destinies of the Wheat Pool.

To read the full page criticism it could be readily imagined that a gang of pirates are in control of the Alberta Wheat Pool and all that is now required to complete the dreadful picture is for the Jolly Roger with its skull and crossbones to be run-up the flagstaff.

### There's a Reason

If readers of the speech referred to will consider what the Wheat Pool sought to attain in the special bill, it will be readily seen that there was a sound foundation for each of the various clauses. Take the matter of mixing, for instance. The head critic of the Pool bill apparently wanted to deny the Pool the right to mix any wheat delivered to it. Last crop year there were over 325 grades of wheat delivered to the Pool. Without the right to mix, each grade would have to be binned separately, shipped separately in railway cars and on vessels to its destination overseas. In fact, complete prohibition of mixing would hinder the Wheat Pool in its operations. Pool opponents know this but, like Shylock, their spokesman is adamant. "It is not named in the bond," he says.

Some of the powers and privileges asked for are contrary to the sacred tradition of British law, we are informed. The difficulty as far as the Pool is concerned lies in the fact that producers' co-operatives were not considered when the laws of the land were drawn up and amended from time to time. These producer co-operatives are of recent origin and require new legislation for their protection and development.

### Confiscated Reserves

The insinuation that the Pool has confiscated the reserve monies contributed by members is hardly worthy of repudiation. A total of \$5,402,962.00 has been contributed by Pool members for reserves, \$3,653,434.87 being for elevator reserves and \$1,749,527.13 for commercial reserve. The elevator reserve is for the purpose its name indicates—building or buying elevators. The Alberta Wheat Pool has now around 320 elevators in the Province which are absolutely free of debt. The new Vancouver terminal has not been completely paid for as yet, but it will be in the course of a few years.

The commercial reserve is used as liquid capital, to conduct Pool business. Business cannot be transacted without capital and this commercial reserve supplies the funds for carrying on Pool activities, including financing of the

initial payment for Pool elevators, taking care of the overhead expense throughout the year, etc. If the members did not provide this money it would have to be borrowed from the banks. As it is now, the members supply the funds and receive the interest that would otherwise be paid to the banks. Each member who contributes to these reserves receives a credit on the books of the Wheat Pool for the amount so contributed. Each year a statement showing balance of credit is sent to each contributor and once a year interest is paid at the rate of 6 per cent per annum. There is no idea of confiscation. The contributors own the elevator system—no one else has a nickle's worth of interest in it. The contributors own the assets covered by the commercial reserve, and they alone own them.

### Reserve Payment

The question naturally arises when and how will the money collected for reserves be paid back to the contributors? In this connection it might be mentioned that the funds are not in liquid form—they are in elevators, etc. Furthermore, the elevator policy will have to be expanded for some years yet to come. It is not possible to have both elevators and cash. However, a plan has been sug-

gested to provide for a return of deductions. It has not been worked out in definite detail as yet, but the principle is this: the taking of deductions for both commercial and elevator reserves will be continued. When the necessity for the use of these funds for elevators or for capital purposes is no longer required, the money will be used to refund deductions taken in earlier years. For instance, if it is decided to introduce this plan three years hence, the deductions of that year will be used to repay the deductions taken in 1924. Then the 1933 deductions will repay the deductions taken in 1925, and so on. This system assures that the control of the Pool will remain in the hands of actual producers and not lie with people who may have quit farming. Then, too, the contributors of earlier years who have furnished the money to build facilities will have their money returned to them. Otherwise they would be placed in an unfair position as compared to those who come later when the facilities had been bought and paid for.

There is no mystery or secrecy about the reserves. It is true that they are not handled on the basis of the usual commercial organizations, where dividends are of paramount importance, but that was never the intention. Certainly there has been no "confiscation" as has been so blatantly stated by the enemies of the Wheat Pool.

## Cereal Chemistry in New Zealand

H. E. WEST '26

Alberta wheat producers will be interested to read the following article which deals with wheat production in New Zealand. It was written by H. E. West, a young graduate of Manitoba Agricultural College. Mr. West gives a lucid account of the wheat growing industry in that country.

To step up from a subordinate position to that of the highest post in cereal chemistry in New Zealand has been my happy lot. The mere fact that from the many applicants a graduate of the Manitoba Agricultural College was chosen reflects well upon the status of Chemistry and Field Husbandry. It sounds more like a pipe-dream or a story after a midnight feed. But, what would you say if I told you that I have the morning paper and tea before rising; that I am busily engaged turning the rough edges of my "r's", softening the "g's" and broadening the "a's"; and that I am actually groaning under the weight of the very best of hospitality? However, these are details as my duties are to organize and supervise a research laboratory in cereal chemistry.

New Zealand, compared with Canada, produces very little wheat. The estimated yield for the coming harvest, which is now in the early milk stage, is in the neighborhood of nine millions. This is a mere drop in contrast to your 500 millions. But while the total is low the yield per acre is the third highest in the world, being surpassed only by that of Belgium and Great Britain. The average

for the last six years is 31 bushels, and the 1927-28 crop averaged 36 bushels.

Unfortunately, the quality from the view-point of the finished loaf is much inferior to Canadian standards. Largely due to this, though also to supplement the crop in lean years, about 15 million bushels of wheat or its equivalent in flour is imported per annum from Australia and Canada. The causes of inferiority are due to environmental and varietal differences. There are four main groups of wheat grown—Velvet, Pearl, Hunter's and Tuscan. Tuscan, while the poorest in baking quality, constitutes over 80 per cent of the crop, because it gives the largest yield, as high as 70 bushels per acre, and because it is a non-shattering wheat. This latter factor is highly important, as the Canterbury Plains upon which practically all the wheat is produced, are swept by strong winds during the season of harvest. Thus an easily shattering wheat is useless.

### No Grading System

There is no grading system in New Zealand. The wheat is bought on "fair average quality" and shipped in 200 pound bags. The recently formed Wheat Pool intends to put the market in a more orderly state and to work out a suitable grading system. Since there is no grading on a quality basis there is little difference in prices paid for the various wheat groups. The difference, at best, is not sufficient to induce the farmers to grow any quantities of the higher quality wheats in preference to



Tuscan. In fact the only reason why wheat is grown is because, in the words of the economist, Allan G. B. Fisher: "New Zealand is not a little suspicious of the people who live in the 'outside world' and is not anxious to strengthen the bonds of mutual dependence." That is to say, the farmer could make as much money out of his Canterbury fat lambs as he does now out of wheat, but he and his city cousins recall the bread famine days of the late war, and can taste, still, the bitter dregs of shipping strikes in Australia and exorbitant prices for Canadian flour.

The Wheat Research Institute, then, was formed with the express purpose of putting New Zealand on a self-supporting wheat producing basis. Dr. Hilgendorf, the director, is in charge of the Plant Breeding, and I have the milling, baking and chemical sections. New Zealand has already spent some years in improving the existing wheats by crossing and selection and has tried out scores of wheats from various parts of the world. Today Dr. Hilgendorf has over 3,500 special plots requiring individual treatment, as well as about 115 acres of increase plots.

The result of this work has been to increase yield and wind resistance. But as to quality—we are not as certain—because no extensive specific milling and baking tests have been made. Whether the quality has or has not been improved, the fact is that many bakers are using foreign flour to blend with the home production to give the desired bold loaf.

#### To Check Flour Importation

One of my duties is to provide means whereby no importation of flour will occur. In other words, I am to demonstrate how good bread can be made from New Zealand wheat. Obviously there are three starting points—viz., the farmer, the miller and the baker. It is hopeless to talk quality to these farmers unless one contrives it with a 40-60 bushel yield. Hence the only way to get them to grow high quality wheat is to breed a variety that has also high yielding properties. This is a matter for the plant breeder and thankfully I leave it with him.

The miller might produce a better quality flour if he had a protein map to guide him in his buying and in his subsequent blending. He could certainly increase the diastatic power of his product by judicious heat conditioning and he could put out a stronger flour if he were not so keen to get 71-73 per cent extraction.

The baker labors under several handicaps. In the first place, due to an agreement among the millers, he is unable to buy solely from one or two mills. On the contrary he has to buy what the distributing agency wants to sell him. Since no two mills use the same wheat blends nor the same milling technique, the baker is forever experimenting, trusting to luck, and to the modest desires of his customers. Secondly, the pure food law prevents the use of flour improvers, although it allows the use of milk, malt flour and malt extract.

#### Baker Wants Uniform Flour

If the baker were assured of an uniform flour a great many of his troubles would vanish and the public would get on the average a better loaf. Again if he were to use flour improvers, which would toughen the gluten and increase the gas retentive properties of the dough, the consumer could buy a loaf of superior texture and pile. And lastly, if he had some means of preventing the rapid

staling of bread, for New Zealanders demand the fresh article, the quality factor for this country would be solved.

Briefly then, the routine work of my laboratory will be to determine the baking strength of all the grown varieties and such new varieties as are giving promising field results; to prepare a protein map each year as an aid to the millers; to formulate suitable mill blends and to check up on milling methods; to investigate flour improvers; and to study the staling of bread. Then there are many purely research problems which may be considered as side issues. Already I have a list of over a score, each one representing a month or more of work.

The field is virgin, as practically no work in cereal chemistry has been done in New Zealand. The farmers, the millers, and the bakers are supporting the investigations and the Government is subsidizing their grants pound for pound. This gives us over £4,000, i.e., \$20,000 per annum. Thus the time is ripe for action—the zero hour has struck. I am certain of no mean measure of success if for no other reason than to satisfy selfish ends. For I could never for three years, eat the bread that we get today.

## Grain Exchange Puts Monte Carlo in Shade

### Volume of Gambling in Grain and Cotton Said to Exceed All European Stakes

A dozen Monte Carlos running full blast would work less harm to the moral welfare and economic stability of America than the Chicago Board of Trade, and the New York Cotton Exchange, and their affiliated markets now do by manipulation and gambling in our major agricultural products, in the opinion of Senator Lynn J. Frasier, of North Dakota.

Gambling, no matter how conducted, is morally indefensible and economically unsound; and yet if the gamblers merely take money from the pocket of one and place it in the pocket of the other, there is no great social importance in the transaction.

But when, as Senator Frasier points out in *Plain Talk*, the stakes are common necessities like cotton and grain; and when in manipulating the markets the speculators often demoralize the law of supply and demand and cause widespread distress among the agricultural producers of the nation, the practice should be legally outlawed along with all other gambling.

#### No Need for Exchange

Nor is there any economic need for the grain and cotton exchanges, in the estimation of the North Dakota Senator.

Those who argue in behalf of the exchanges often stress the point that they are necessary in order to afford millers, cotton ginner, and others an opportunity to protect themselves against losses by "hedging."

"In considering this argument," writes Mr. Frasier, "it must be remembered that in making a hedge to protect against loss, protection is sought from the parties who bring about the very conditions that cause the need for protection. In other words, if it were not for the violent fluctuations caused by trading in futures it probably would not be necessary for legitimate buyers to hedge whenever they purchase cash grain or spot cotton. In any event, hedging constitutes a very small proportion of the deals carried on in

the grain and cotton exchanges, and purely speculative trading in futures could be prohibited by law without interfering in any way in legitimate hedging sales. An investigation by the Department of Agriculture in the 1925 trading of futures on the Chicago Board of Trade at a time when the market was subject to wild fluctuations and hedging, therefore, was presumably at the maximum, revealed that less than three per cent of all future trading consisted of hedges. This unquestioned fact very effectually disposes of the argument by which grain-and-cotton-gamblers try to justify their practices on the theory that hedging is necessary to the orderly marketing of grain and cotton.

"The volume of transactions annually handled by our so-called commodity exchanges is vastly in excess of the sums handled by all the European gambling casinos combined. Even Monte Carlo has a limit, but there is absolutely no limit on the Chicago Board of Trade or the New York Cotton Exchange. At any gambling resort the gambler must risk his money 'over the counter,' whereas the Chicago Board of Trade and the New York Cotton Exchanges have spread their operations throughout the length and breadth of the nation by means of many-thousand miles of 'private wires' that permit direct trading with hundreds of smaller cities and even country towns.

"If bales of actual cotton and bushels of real grain were the only articles bought and sold on the so-called commodity exchanges, in accordance with the laws of supply and demand, there could be no criticism of these primary markets. They would then be serving a perfectly legitimate function.

"But on both the cotton and grain exchanges the sale of 'futures' has outgrown the sale of actual cotton and grain. The proportion of cotton and grain handled now is comparatively small, and at least 95 per cent of the volume of trade is a mysterious non-existent paper commodity. A bushel of 'future' wheat or a bale of 'future' cotton is merely a marker to determine speculative values, and the indisputable fact that 400 bushels of 'futures' are sold on the Chicago Board of Trade for every bushel of actual wheat (the ratio between futures and bales of cotton is approximately as great on the New York Cotton Exchange) characterizes these two institutions as gambling-houses rather than legitimate primary markets."

#### MOYERTON POOL LOCAL

A. G. Lea, secretary of the Moyerton Pool Local, reports that this local was organized on March 9th and got off to a flying start by 25 members joining up. Practically all the men for miles around attended and J. A. Lawrence made a capable chairman for the meeting. J. D. N. Gaunt was elected chairman of the Wheat Pool Local and A. G. Lea as secretary with three directors. These officers constitute a committee who plan on circulating a petition for a Pool elevator at Moyerton in the near future. The C.P.R. are building a branch line northwest from Lone Rock, Sask., which it is expected will run through Moyerton territory and improved conditions are expected as a result. Elmer Clay, the newly elected delegate for sub-district G-2, gave an interesting talk at this meeting of what had been done in this district with regard to getting a Pool elevator, and urged the members to take concerted action in this matter. A. F. Aitken also assisted by giving information. Almost



everyone present had something to say and it is felt the Wheat Pool Local has the loyal support of all the Pool members in the locality. A small membership fee of 25 cents was fixed by the meeting to cover any contingencies and payment came rolling in as fast as the secretary could write the names down. We believe that the formation of the Local will be the means of bringing the whole community together on a common ground—that of their own needs.

## Warner, S.D., Pooler, Leaves for Alberta

The South Dakota Wheat Grower recently gave the following interesting news item:

"Robert Wobick, one of the most loyal members of our Pool Local at Warner, dropped in the other day to announce that he was going to load out for Canada on March 11th.

"We are indeed sorry to lose Mr. Wobick, but we presume he cannot be blamed for going where he can enjoy the benefits of a membership in the Canadian Wheat Pool.

"Mr. Wobick, with his family, who will soon follow him, will live near Barons, Alberta, where he is going to farm on a half section about 90 miles south of Calgary."

## Field Service Notes

Pool Field Service man E. E. Eisenhauer has moved back to Lethbridge and can be reached by writing to 422 8th Street South, Lethbridge, or phone 4116.

A very interesting meeting was held at the Rocky Coulee U.F.A. on March 16th. A number of the members of the Junior U.F.A. were present. The fieldman answered a number of questions and discussed Pool affairs.

Elevator Agent Keer at Nobleford, reports a very satisfactory handling this season. There is still a considerable amount of wheat being received at this point and of course the Pool elevator is getting practically all of it.

Mr. Parker, president of the Nobleford Wheat Pool Local, has just returned from a trip to the Old Country. He reports conditions very unsatisfactory among the laboring classes in England. While away Mr. Parker answered many questions concerning the Wheat Pool organization.

The Lethbridge Northern Irrigation District annual meeting was held at Hollandale School on the 12th of March and the field man for the Wheat Pool was asked to give a short talk. As the Alberta Pool Elevators have nine houses serving the Lethbridge Northern farmers we are particularly interested in the development of this project.

On the afternoon of the 14th of March an organization meeting was held at Woodhouse Elevator to form a Wheat Pool Local. Alex. MacGregor, delegate for B-3, and E. E. Eisenhauer, field man, were present and spoke. The new Local was formed with P. T. Peterson as

chairman and C. A. Paulsen as secretary. A strong board composed of E. A. Carey, W. J. Chilton, T. R. Evans, J. N. Hardman, T. Hetherington, J. P. Ross and G. B. Walker, M. L. A., was formed and it was decided to put on an intensive campaign for a larger membership. Considerable discussion took place regarding storage facilities.

At a meeting held at Langdon on March 9th in the interests of the Wheat Pool, C. A. Craig, delegate, was appointed chairman of the meeting and J. Brander, secretary. Mr. Craig gave a talk in brief on his work as delegate for the district. He then introduced the speakers, Messrs. MacPherson and Buchanan. These gentlemen gave very interesting talks on the operation and progress of the Wheat Pool, which was greatly appreciated by all those present. A board of directors was appointed for the Local, consisting of C. L. Wenstrom, C. W. Anderson, H. Dain, A. G. Bishop, and J. Brander, secretary. There were twenty-two Pool members present at this meeting.

Ninety-five farmers and their wives attended the Pool meeting at High Prairie on Friday evening, March 15th, when the field service man, W. F. Grafton, gave an illustrated talk about the Pool. The general business of the Pool and some of the more important resolutions passed at the last Annual Meeting were freely discussed and then the meeting was shown some very fine pictures of Pool facilities both in Alberta and at the terminals. Several questions were asked the speaker and keen interest shown in Pool business. As the people of this district are very anxious to secure a Pool elevator at High Prairie they have organized a strong working party to make their district 100 per cent Pool. After the business part of the meeting the U. F. A. Local took charge and held a very fine dance.

## ILLUSTRATING GROWERS' RESERVE ACCOUNT

NAME		DOB	JOHN	# 75432	SHIPPING POINT		CALGARY	ACCOUNT NO.	
ADDRESS		226 Lougheed Building, CALGARY.							
INTEREST									
BUSHEL DELIVERED		POOL DATE		COMMERCIAL RESERVE		ELEVATOR RESERVE			
				DR.		CR.		BALANCE	
				DR.		CR.		BALANCE	
6450	1923			39.54		39.54			
2464	1924			16.56		56.10		49.28	49.28
Interest @ 6% on Elevator									
Reserve to Aug. 31, 1926, 2.94				2.94					
6500	1925			5.15		61.25		71.00	120.25
Cheque #		2.94							
Interest @ 6% on Elevator									
Reserve to Aug. 31, 1927, 7.20				7.20					
6460	1926			72.65		133.90		109.00	242.90
Cheque #		7.20							
Interest @ 6% to									
August 31, 1928, 11.76				11.76					

The members of the Alberta Wheat Pool have contributed \$5,402,962.00 for elevator and commercial reserve purposes. Of this total \$3,653,434.87 comprises the elevator reserve and \$1,749,527.13 the commercial reserve.

The contribution of each Pool member is credited to that member on the books of the Pool and from time to time a statement showing the total credits is sent to each individual. Payment of interest at the rate of six per cent per annum is made each year on both elevator and commercial reserves.

The illustration presented in conjunction with this article shows a typical grower's reserve account. Each year's contribution is entered in the credit column; also the interest as it falls due. As the interest is paid the amount is entered in the debit column.

## Meetings in F-10

J. A. Cameron, Pool field service man and W. W. Harber, delegate for sub-district F-10, held a splendid series of meetings throughout the district at the following points: Armena, Duhamel, New Norway, Ferintosh, Edberg, Meeting Creek, Bittern Lake, Ohaton, Dinant, ending up at Camrose on March 9th.

At five of these points new Pool Locals were organized, including Meeting Creek where a lady farmer was chosen as one director.

At all these meetings the delegate and field service man were accompanied by either M. L. Sellar or W. J. Sparks, Pool elevator superintendents, who were able to answer many technical questions, which very much increased the interest in the different subjects under discussion.

Mr. Cameron had a set of lantern slides at the Ohaton and Camrose meetings. These slides were a decided help in getting useful information to the members and also a much better idea of the wonderful growth of the Pool organization.

## ARGENTINE'S BARGAIN WHEAT

Before the Saskatchewan Grain Enquiry Commission, George McIvor, general sales manager of the Canadian Wheat Pool, testified that Rosafe, the highest type of Argentine wheat weighing 64½ lbs. to the bushel, is selling at \$4.61 per hundred kilos, while Canadian No. 5 wheat is offered for sale by the Pool at \$4.79 per hundred kilos. In other words the Canadian Pool's price on No. 5 wheat is 18 cents a kilo higher than the highest quality of Argentine wheat. Ordinarily Rosafe sells on a parity with No. 3 Northern.

On Tuesday, the 19th of March, spring work was started on the Provincial Government farm at Oliver near Edmonton.



## Co-operation

Max Bishop

*If all the little works of man  
Were modelled upon Nature's plan!*

"Look!" said the Great Master Builder,  
"Here is a pattern for you;  
Forge ye, and fashion your playthings  
As I have taught you to do.  
I take a body as beasts have—  
Heart, veins, and loins, to my plan;  
Adding a mind and a brain to control,  
And I have—man."

"Yea," saith the Statesman, "I see it,  
And he who runneth may read,  
Broad are the bonds that unite us,  
Virile and strong as the seed.  
The Celts and the Scots, with the Britons  
And Normans have planted their flowers,  
Which unwittingly grew to a wide spreading tree—  
This Empire of ours."

So we take wood from the forest,  
And we take ore from the mine;  
Hewing, to straighten the timber,  
Smelting, the ore to refine.  
Many must labor to build her,  
Many must work to equip;  
Until in her glory she glides to the sea,  
And we've builded a ship.

Not to the one be the glory,  
Not to the bee nor the flower;  
To the swift and the brainy the race is.  
Growth needs the sun and the shower,  
Nature has furnished the method,  
And her lesson must we imitate;  
Alone we are futile, united we grow  
As we co-operate.

## ELIMINATION OF SPREADS

Suggestions for the elimination of "spreads" or reducing them to a minimum were put before the Royal Grain Commission at Winnipeg recently. E. B. Ramsay, of the Wheat Pool, was asked by chief Commissioner J. T. Brown to join with other grain interests to offer a new definition of statutory grades on the basis of four grades instead of three as at present. What was left, the commissioner suggested, would then go into the new statutory grade number four. He said he proposed to ask several men prominent in the grain industry to get together on this new definition which could then be included in the recommendations of the commission.

## Pool Delegation at Ottawa

Ben S. Plumer, Wheat Pool Director for South Calgary, has returned from Ottawa where he was one of a delegation of three, who presented to the Government suggestions on the part of the Wheat Pool for changes in the Canada Grain Act. A. J. McPhail of the Saskatchewan Pool and C. H. Burnell of the Manitoba Pool were the other members of this committee.

The committee asked for increased efficiency in the administration of the Grain Act by the Grain Commissioners. A change in the number of grades was also suggested, the idea being to have seven grades instead of the present first six, the new grade to be introduced between 3 Northern and 6 wheat in order to narrow spreads. The committee asked for restriction of mixing in terminal

elevators, also that steps be taken to prevent tampering with grain in the Montreal transfer houses.

An important request was that the Government change Section 150 of the Canada Grain Act in order that the rights of growers to name the terminal destination of their grain should be clearly and concisely outlined. Another suggestion was with regard to tough wheat. The idea is to have grades of tough wheat established, the first being grade A which would include all wheat with a moisture content between 14.4 and 15.5. Wheat above the 15.5 content would go into B grade.

## Mr. Wood at Airdrie

On the evening of Friday, the 22nd of March, a Wheat Pool meeting was held at Airdrie. The principal speaker was H. W. Wood, chairman of the Alberta Wheat Pool. Mr. Wood's talk was an urgent appeal to Wheat Pool members to keep before them the main purpose of the Wheat Pool—that of efficient wheat selling, and not be drawn into rabbit chasing by minor issues. He reminded non-Pool members of the fact that the Wheat Pool has been the best friend the grain producers of this country ever had and suggested that all those who did not belong should give deep consideration to their position and responsibilities. Other speakers were R. D. Purdy, Manager of the Alberta Wheat Pool, Wm. Pettinger, fieldman, and Chas. Craig, delegate. C. E. Hoback was chairman.

Vocal solos were contributed by Miss Beryl Scott, Mrs. Willans, and George Barrs, all members of the Wheat Pool staff, accompaniments being played by Mrs. Harry McDonald.

## New Pool Locals

The following new Wheat Pool Locals have recently been formed:

**Dinant**—M. F. Cole, secretary, and Olaf Skalin of Kingman, chairman.

**Makepeace**—W. H. Harris, secretary, and Thos. Mullen, chairman.

**Slumbering Valley**—J. L. Kewley of Hythe, secretary, and R. C. Robson of Beaverlodge, chairman.

**Ohaton**—Walter Marleau, secretary and N. Lindgren, chairman.

**Tudor**—James H. Rennie, secretary, and Wm. McMillan, chairman.

**Bonnyville**—Paul Salley, secretary, and Fabien Vezean, chairman.

**Rosemary**—James G. Hall, secretary and F. O. Eaton, chairman.

**Vilna**—Sherman Huff of Hamlin, secretary and Stanley Moric of Vilna, chairman.

**Penhold**—Roy T. Pye, secretary, and T. Domoney, chairman.

New Wheat Pool Locals have been organized at Burdett and Milk River, with the following appointed as officers respectively:

Secretary, R. L. James, of Burdett; chairman, John Clark, Burdett.

Secretary, A. Barrows, Milk River; chairman, A. Loft, Milk River.

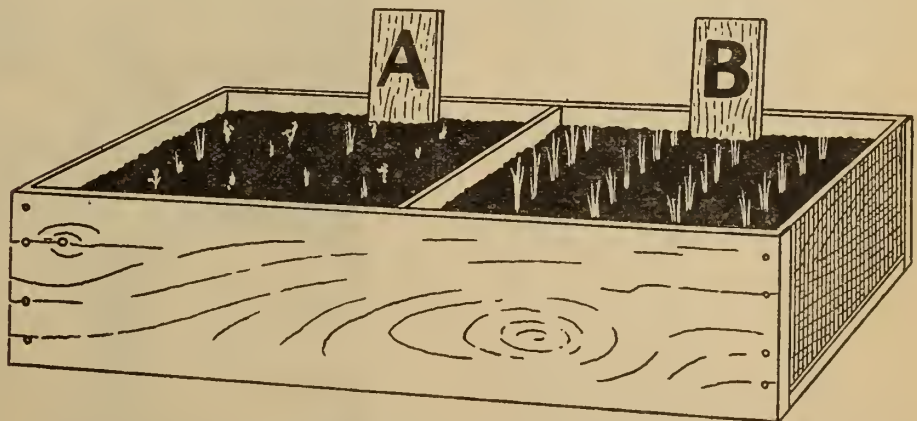
Hughenden Wheat Pool Local has been reorganized and C. Dolding is now secretary and D. Brockie, chairman.

The following Wheat Pool Locals have new secretaries:

Cessford, John Palma, Cessford; Morningside, J. W. Auten, Ponoka.

Chauvin Wheat Pool Local has recently appointed new officers, the secretary

## TESTING SEED FOR GERMINATION



Once again Pool members are urged to test their seed before planting this year. The above illustration gives a good idea of how seed may be tested for germination. When making tests use the average of the seed it is intended to sow. Place 100 kernels in a box filled with soil, the seed being planted the ordinary depth of seed. Keep moist (not wet) warm, similar to field conditions. After about ten days count the number of vigorous plants growing. Good seed should germinate 90 per cent in ten days for wheat and 80 per cent for oats and barley. Seed that germinates less should be planted in heavier quantities per acre. If the germination is less than 65 per cent it would seem wise to secure new seed.

All seed should be treated for smut. Copper carbonate dust—2 to 4 ounces to a bushel—may be used with Marquis wheat and similar varieties. Formaldehyde solution—1 oz. to 2 gallons of water, is frequently used. Moisten the ground by sprinkling, mix thoroughly, heap in a pile and cover with blankets. After six hours remove the blankets, and spread out to dry. Sow as soon after drying as possible.



being Hans Nysetvold, and the chairman, H. Foreman.

Olds Wheat Pool local has recently elected a new secretary and chairman. These are, respectively, Joseph Stauffer and H. L. Laggard.

The U.F.A. Local at Streamstown has appointed a Wheat Pool Committee with George H. Humfrey to act as secretary. This will be known as the Fenham Local.

## News & Views

On March 19th, Jack Burrows of the Blueberry district, in the Peace River country, seeded ten acres of wheat.

Broomhall has raised his estimate of the requirements of importing countries during the present crop year to 880 million bushels.

The acreage of the United States' winter wheat is considerably smaller than a year ago. It is yet difficult to determine to what extent, if any, this crop has been damaged.

Testing seed for its germinating ability is often neglected, but nevertheless it should be done. A farmer has only one chance a year to sow a crop and should take nothing for granted.

From January 1st to February 23rd, Australia exported 34,392,000 bushels as compared to 17,272,000 bushels during the same period last year. It is estimated that Australia will export a hundred million bushels from the last crop.

Morley F. Switzer, of Sibbald, writes: "I might say that as a Pool member I have been very well pleased with the accomplishments of the Pool, in the handling of our affairs, and also with the service received from our elevator department through our local house; and I feel that if it was not for the Pool, I would not want to be raising wheat."

1300 platform cars of Manitoba wheat revealed a dockage of 4 per cent. If this was an average, Manitoba total dockage will amount to 1,460,000 bushels from 36½ million bushels of wheat. Calculating threshing costs at 10 cents, elevator service at 5 cents and freight at 10 cents a bushel, this means that the cost to Manitoba farmers was \$365,000.

"This season the volume of oats and barley delivered to the Pool in Saskatchewan is far in excess of any past season, both in volume and in percentage of the total delivered at country points. The Coarse Grains Pool is growing in popularity and results in the past seasons have no doubt justified the increased confidence in the Coarse Grains Pool. By signing both Wheat and Coarse Grains Contracts, we give mutual support to these Pools, enabling us to reach a little nearer our objective in Saskatchewan of 'Every Acre a Pool Acre'."—R. J. Moffat, Managing Director, the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool.

During the presidential campaign in the United States last year the Democratic party secured the services of Dr. Seligman, the millionaire professor of economics of Columbia University, to make an analysis of the causes and possible cure for agri-

cultural discontent in the United States. After discussing various phases of the problem, Professor Seligman delves into the proposed McNary-Haugen farm relief plan. He suggests the formation of a farm board empowered to remove as far as possible "intra-seasonal and seasonal price fluctuation." He considers this preferable to any plan which preconceives the idea of price control. The *Winnipeg Free Press* remarks that this is exactly what the Wheat Pools of the three Prairie Provinces are trying to effect by orderly marketing.

Before the Fordney tariff rates became effective, Canadian wheat entered the United States free. In 1922, just prior to the Fordney tariff bill, Canada shipped wheat to the value of \$23,300,000 to the United States. That represented 13 per cent of our then total exports. In 1922 the Fordney tariff levied a duty of 30 cents a bushel against Canadian wheat. Canada's exports to the country immediately dropped to barely 7 per cent of the total. In 1924 President Coolidge increased the duty to 42 cents a bushel and imports from Canada dropped to \$6,300,000 or 3 per cent of Canada's total exports. In 1926 the value of Canadian wheat shipped to the United States was \$12,500,000 or 3.4 per cent; in 1927 \$11,100,000 or 3.1 per cent; in 1928 \$9,500,000 or 2.7 per cent.

Co-operative marketing of farm products means better prices, and better prices means better homes, better living—freedom from the constant anxiety caused by economic insecurity, labor-saving devices in the home, music, books, radio—everything that means a happier and fuller life.

## Vessel Rates Hinder Rupert as Grain Port

That an ocean differential of one-half cent a bushel of wheat against Prince Rupert, as compared with Vancouver Pacific port, is the main reason for dearth of shipments by the Alberta Wheat Pool via the former route, a delegation from Prince Rupert learned as a result of a recent trip through Alberta.

An official report of the interview with H. W. Wood has now been delivered to the city council of Prince Rupert by Mayor S. P. McMordie and representatives of the board of trade. It reads:

"Mr. Wood stated plainly that we need not expect further grain shipments this season, but said that he fully expected we would receive a normal shipment of grain through our elevator next season.

"The reasons advanced by Mr. Wood for the small amount of grain shipped this season were as follows:

"That it was more expensive to ship through Prince Rupert as compared with Vancouver, on account of a nine-pence per ton differential against this port.

"That it was possible to make part shipments through Vancouver and not here.

"That they sold more grain this season f.o.b. Vancouver and so were relieved of further responsibility in connection with such shipments.

"The delegation offered many arguments in favor of shipping through this city, but was unable to obtain a more definite promise than the one given, as stated above.

"The delegation believes that, if the

(Continued on page 34)





# The Alberta Teachers' Alliance and the Proposed New School Act

An Examination of the Scheme for the Reorganization of the Rural School System, and Some Suggestions

By JOHN W. BARNETT, Secretary A.T.A.

The request of the Editor of *The U.F.A.* to be furnished with a statement of the attitude of the Alberta Teachers' Alliance is much appreciated.

An idea seems to be prevalent throughout the Province that the scheme of the Minister of Education emanated from the A.T.A. Whether or not this be true, it should not in any way detract from the merits of the bill, nor should it be a pretext for augmenting its defects. Suffice it to say, however, that the fundamental provisions of the new act are in line with what has been advocated by us since the inception of our organization, viz:

(1) A more equitable distribution of the cost of support of schools throughout the Province to ensure full-time operation of schools, both elementary and secondary, this to be achieved by a larger unit of administration than now pertains—the rural school district.

(2) The relieving of rural school boards of the responsibility of engaging and dismissing teachers.

(3) The provision of more supervision and help to the isolated rural school teacher.

This being so, the A.T.A. would surely be inconsistent to adopt any other attitude than that of supporting the proposed legislation in a general way; although there are certain features to which we can not subscribe. Frankly, the Minister's proposed methods of implementing the above principles or aims are such as to create the opinion within our ranks that a noble effort has been rendered to some extent nugatory and a splendid concept spoiled.

## A Courageous Proposal

The Minister has tackled the problem in a careful, thoughtful and thorough manner and he is to be congratulated upon the manner with which he has boldly advanced his scheme of reform, the courageous and determined manner with which he has faced hostile audiences and criticism and his fine showing as a debater. Those interested in the welfare of education and of the child are buoyed with hope and confidence that something tangible, of benefit to all, will be the final outcome. Therefore, no spirit of petty uninformed criticism, sectional jealousies, nor wanton throwing of a "monkey-wrench" into the cogs should mar the chances of success of putting into effect a scheme as comprehensive and thorough as the situation calls for—a scheme which not only will be of great and lasting benefit to our educational system but, at the same time, its potentialities for good strengthened considerably by reason of its winning general approbation when finally put into effect. Consequently, any criticisms which we may offer are in no wise intended to discourage the Minister, but tendered with a constructive motive.

## Government as Adviser

Like the U.F.A. and other democratic organizations, the A.T.A. firmly believes in government from the "bottom up" rather than from the "top down"; we believe that true democracy is coincident with a policy of "trust the people" and that the finest type of citizenry can only be developed from allowing in all departments of government a wide measure of

The discussion on the proposed new School Act at the U.F.A. Convention was reported somewhat fully in *The U.F.A.* several weeks ago. Since then the provisions of the bill have been examined in the Legislature and the debates recorded by our Staff Correspondent. We have pleasure in presenting on this page the views upon this important measure of the Alberta Teachers' Alliance, of which John W. Barnett is General Secretary Treasurer. Mr. Barnett's article was written before the introduction of the bill. The bill, however, follows closely the plan as previously outlined.—Editor.

local control. We believe that the function of the central body should be to hold itself to be in partnership with the local authorities for the promotion of a common task and with which it endeavors not to interfere too much in detail and leaves to the other side the larger measure of initiative. It should trust to local bodies to be the best judges of local needs, and to local enthusiasm to carry through the necessary tasks. And especially do we believe this should apply in an educational system; the Government should do as little as possible in the way of appointing, paying, dismissing or locating those serving under the local authority, constituting itself the friendly critic, adviser, and helper, spurring on the backward authority, and sometimes, maybe, holding back the too eager. We are convinced that the sparsity of detailed regulation secures to the local authority and to the schools a greater measure of freedom, and of responsibility, but at the same time, makes the Government more absolute because its discretion is unfettered.

## Local "Autonomy"

It may be argued that favoring a larger unit of administration than the present, the rural school district, does not harmonize with the policy advocated of local control and local initiative in educational affairs. It may appear inconsistent, but a little close analysis reveals it to be otherwise. Too immediate a form of local control makes a misnomer of the term "local autonomy." Freedom of initiative can not be exercised unless there be knowledge to produce the capacity to exert it and the same applies to independence of action. The Minister's pamphlet entitled "Rural Schools in Alberta" (pages 6, 7 and 8) shows how these desirable accompaniments of an efficient educational system are impossible of fulfilment under present conditions; how the smallness of the unit, inequalities of assessment of school districts, lack of facilities for appointing skilled technicians to advise school board members regarding teachers—their choice, suitability and elimination of misfits—results finally in inefficiency, waste, constant dislocation of instruction and spasmodic operation of schools and, withal, a monotonous similarity of type and procedure varied only by the exigencies of factionalism and petty quarrels within the districts. Centralization is

favored by the A.T.A. just up to that point where the unit be sufficiently large to enable it to carry on unfettered and with dignity and efficiency: e.g.

(a) Sufficiently large to equate the financial burden over a reasonably large area, but not too large to take the rate-payers and parents far away from contact with the administration of the local schools and from the tax-levying authority.

(b) Sufficiently large to enable the elected board to employ a skilled technician to superintend the administration and advise his board.

(c) Sufficiently large to remove the school administration and school board members from social and community quarrels and affairs.

(d) Sufficiently large to enable wide responsibilities, financial, legislative and executive, to attract men of standing ability and ambition to run for office on the board; also to furnish facilities for local initiative, aggressiveness and experimentation, thus stimulating local interest in "our own" system with resultant local pride in the local system and encouragement of the adaptation of the local system to meet local needs.

If these considerations be accepted as desirable and capable of fulfilment and in full accord with democratic ideals of administration and government, the pertinent question then presents itself: "To what extent do the Minister's proposals coincide with them?"

## The General Board

The creation of the General Board will certainly equalize the burden of upkeep of schools throughout the entire Province; seasons of drought in certain parts of the Province would not affect materially financial facilities for carrying on in the stricken parts; the credit of a Provincial unit would be more sound than that of a division or country; there would be homogeneity of curricula throughout the whole Province and homogeneity in methods of supervision and inspection also; there would be a Province-wide schedule of salaries for teachers and supervising officers and the salaries of teachers, etc. would be paid regularly from one centre.

On the other hand, it is pertinent to suggest that this homogeneity of taxation, supervision, salaries, etc., might finally result inimically to the welfare of educational life throughout the Province in the following respects:

(1) It leaves the divisional or county boards with very limited powers other than the appointment, dismissal and location of teachers. The present rural school boards will remain in full control of buildings and equipment, and, if salaries are arranged for and paid by the General Board, it is difficult to see what other duties will be left for the Divisional Board to perform which will have any bearing upon finance—unless it be for supplementary services, such as: school doctor, dentist, nurse, etc. If the Divisional Boards be left free to provide, say for construction of rural high schools, would it not be likely that there would necessarily have to be left with the General Board powers to veto projected expenditures of

(Continued on page 35)



# REFLECTIONS AFTER PROROGATION

A Diverse Legislative Program—Stepping Out Into New Realms—The Blending of Traditions—The Man at the Head.



By  
NORMAN F. PRIESTLEY

"It is His Honor the Lieutenant Governor's will and pleasure that this Legislative Assembly be now prorogued; and this Legislative Assembly is accordingly prorogued."

With these words uttered by Premier J. E. Brownlee in his capacity of Provincial Secretary, the third session of the Sixth Legislature of the Province of Alberta came to an end at five-thirty o'clock on the afternoon of Wednesday, March 20th. A brief moment of respectful silence as Lieutenant Governor Egbert, preceded by his aide, Col. Gillespie, descended the three steps from the throne chair and proceeded across the red carpet to the door, and, before the rattle of their swords had died away on the marble balcony, the decorous chamber had been reduced to confusion. Coloured streamers descended from the press gallery, copies of bills, orders of the day, votes and proceedings were scattered over the floor, an incontinent litter of printed sheets. Members turned to each other with smiling faces and happy eyes behind which, no doubt, were visions of home.

\* \* \*

For seven weeks sixty men, sent by the will of the people of their communities, as expressed in that basis of parliamentary institutions the ballot box, to make laws and set up and maintain the necessary machinery to make those laws effective, have grappled with the problems of state.

Fifty-seven out of the sixty law makers stayed to the last hour. By noon next day the greater portion of them had sped away by road and rail on the web of communication lines that radiate from the capital city to points as much as four hundred miles away. So far as they are concerned the work of making law for the seven hundred thousand people who live north of the forty-ninth parallel on the eastern slope of the Rockies is over for the year 1929.

What have they done? They have dealt with widely diverse matters. They have authorized the sale of lines of railway for the sum of twenty-five million dollars, and they have considered the question of protecting sheep and licensing dogs. They have amended city charters. They have renewed railway charters. They have refused a request for rights to build a motor road for private profit. The demand for increased highway facilities has been considered and met as far as the revenues of the Province in their combined judgment would permit. Regulations have been enacted into law governing threshers' liens, assignment of book debts, procedure to recover small debts, woodmen's liens, the prevention of fraud in the sale of securities, the promotion, constitution and operation of companies. They have dealt with insurance, with chattel mortgages, land titles, the recovery of taxes, drainage districts, irrigation districts, drouth areas, noxious weeds, the assessment of industries, and many other things. Public Health, mental diseases, hospitals, the university and the whole rural school system have come within their purview.

They have given a new constitution to the great Alberta Wheat Pool, which will protect it from the assaults of men who seek its defeat and disintegration. They

have provided for guarantees to the extent of a million dollars to co-operative marketing institutions, which mean much to the agricultural life of the Province. They have considered setting up a more equitable basis of taxation for supplementary revenue purposes. They have provided that users of gasoline shall contribute more largely to the revenues of the Province. In co-operation with the Dominion Government they have arranged that men and women who are British subjects, or, in the case of widows who were such before their marriage, and are now seventy years of age, shall receive a pension of twenty dollars a month for the remainder of their days, with certain provisos as to residence, income, etc. They have voted over a million and a third dollars out of the general revenues of the Province for the purpose of covering unforseen expenditures incurred in the last fiscal year, and have given the Government authority to spend sums for the various administrations of our public life committed to them to the amount of nearly twenty-six million dollars for the ensuing twelve months.

\* \* \*

In the wings of the building, which run out from the rotunda and balconies that lie under the great dome, are seven men, upon whom, along with one woman, distinguished among her sex throughout the whole British commonwealth of nations, has been laid the burden of implementing the decisions of the past seven weeks and those of previous years. On their desks and in their files papers lie deer. Deputies and secretarial staffs are busily at work sifting and collating materials. Governmental machinery is once more getting down to its rhythmic hum.

\* \* \*

It is perhaps a little too soon to sum up impressions. The events are a little too near to be seen in proper perspective. It will take years and generations to evaluate this work. Certain conclusions, however, are inescapable. In this new land, settled in large part by men still young, democracy is evolving to one of its finest forms. This Legislature, which will next year complete its first quarter century of existence, is adapting old laws which have their roots in millenniums of Hebrew, Roman and Anglo-Saxon history to the needs of a cosmopolitan, polyglot people fusing into new nationhood on one of the greatest frontiers the world has known. Not only are they remodelling old laws, but, shaking themselves free from the fetters of tradition and custom, they are stepping out into new realms. Its members have by no means a common tradition. They speak in varying accents which reveal that English is not for all of them the mother tongue, and that in them are represented almost all sections of the Anglo-Saxon world. A progressive people, pulsing with power, demanding, in a unison which will be heard, a larger and yet larger share of the fruits of progress, has found in them a mode of expression and an instrument for the attainment of desire.

There are many people sceptical of our whole political system. To them it does not seem to fit into the scheme of life. On the one hand they may be poor, and,

in their general resentment towards forces which deprive them of even the necessities of life, feel that this law-making and governance sets the seal to conditions which are harsh and unjust. On the other hand they may be rich and powerful, or nearly rich and aspiring for power, and, being such, see in this expression of the public mind nothing but limitation to their freedom, opposition to their will, obstacles to their goal. If the Legislature which has just finished its work is ineffective and has in any sense failed, it is because the people it represents are ineffective and therefore fail. One thing is sure: that underneath the roof of that sandstone building on the banks of the Saskatchewan there is no tolerance of those elements of the nation's life which would make wreck of what has been slowly and painfully built up through the centuries, nor yet of those deadening influences that for fear of being disturbed would have things remain forever as they are, and least of all for those forces which arise in the body politic and seek in crooked and devious ways to gain advantage over the unsuspecting and less powerful.

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There sits at his desk in that building, early and late, a big man, whose keen mind has gathered for over seven years now, into one focus the things that are being done. Around him are many capable men. Behind him is a tremendous social movement, moving onward to an end but dimly perceived. Looking back over the past two months one cannot but feel that despite outworn customs, notwithstanding hampering traditions, in the face of many complexities and overcoming many limitations, Premier Brownlee and his Cabinet and the men who constitute this Assembly are seeking and finding the realization of the prayer with which the Speaker begins each day's sitting:

"That all things may be so ordered and settled by their endeavor on the best and surest foundations, that peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety may be established among us for all generations."

## HONOR FATHER OF "HYDRO"

In honor of Sir Adam Beck, whose fight for public ownership saved Ontario from the danger of falling into the hands of the power trust, a monument is to be erected by the city of Toronto on University Avenue, close to Hydro headquarters. The monument will cost \$25,000, and the main feature will be a bronze statue of Sir Adam, the "father" of the great public ownership enterprise commonly known as Hydro.

## INCREASED BEET ACREAGE

A considerable increase is reported in the amount of land which will be planted to sugar beets this spring in the southern part of the Province. Loading dumps will be built this year at Iron Springs and Picture Butte in order to facilitate the handling of the increased crop of beets expected from these districts. Two carloads of beet seed are now in storage in the company's warehouse, awaiting delivery to growers.



# Natural Resources Issue Unites All Groups in Support of Government Policy in Seeking Better Terms

Debates on Resources, Education, and Proposals to Make Tariff Reprisals, Feature Closing Days of Third Session of Sixth Legislature—School Bill Left Over Until Next Session—Assembly Prorogues

## STAFF CORRESPONDENCE

### Passing of New School Bill Present Year Not Government's Desire

Premier Believes That Opinion Will Crystallize After Year's Thought in Favor of Change

#### MONDAY'S SITTING

EDMONTON, March 18.— Dealing with two of the most important questions before the Province of Alberta at the present time—the Natural Resources issue and the Education Bill—Premier Brownlee spoke for well over an hour this afternoon. The debate on the Natural Resources is dealt with in a separate article.

Announcement was made by the Premier that it is not the desire or intention of the Government to pass the new School Bill during the present session; that they preferred to follow the example set by other Governments, by not forcing legislation upon which public opinion was not fully crystallized. This had been done with other legislation in the past, the preliminary discussion in the Assembly serving to lay the basis for further discussion among the electorate.

The Premier declared his belief that after a year of thought on the matter the public would come to see the need of a change of basis for our rural schools and would be prepared to accept the general provisions of the act.

Replying to the charge of "lack of courage" in making a test before the electorate, Mr. Brownlee said that during the course of seven years of office the Government had found that the best way to secure interest in any matter was to crystallize it in proposed legislation.

The Premier did not agree that the Government should either pass the bill or admit defeat. Other Governments tested public opinion in this way rather than force a reform upon an unready public. Premier Ferguson, of Ontario, who was Minister of Education in that Government, had brought in bills amending the school laws of that Province and allowed them to stand, on account of opposition. He thought it was abundantly proven that an educational system based upon the small school district was not the best. The Liberals opposite had cited New Zealand and Australia as examples of legislative efforts of various kinds. Perhaps they would admit their leadership in this field also. He was sorry that the member for Medicine Hat had seen fit to introduce the amendment. The Assembly had met him generously on other matters. He knew that the Government did not intend to press the bill.

Concluding, Mr. Brownlee drew attention to the general recognition of the need of a larger unit. Any advance from the present situation would involve some lesser degree of local autonomy. He hoped that a meeting place between the

Presentation of a united front by all groups in support of the Government's policy of seeking better terms for the transfer of the Natural Resources, was a feature of the closing days of the session of the Assembly.

While this involves further negotiations on the general question, control of water power rights will pass to the Province before the close of the present session at Ottawa, under legislation to be enacted there as the outcome of the adoption of the Woodsworth resolution as amended. The Assembly passed a supplementary act, empowering the Alberta Government to accept the transfer.

As had been anticipated, the School Bill was held over, after debates in the Legislature had served to concentrate public attention upon the necessity for a change in the basis of the rural school system.

A resolution moved by M. C. McKeen, M.L.A., recommending tariff reprisals by the Dominion, was countered by an amendment and sub-amendment, the Assembly proroguing without a vote being taken.

position of those who desired to have things remain as at present and the provisions of the bill might be found.

#### THAT NOISY TRUSTEES' CONVENTION

Mr. Gibbs, who followed Premier Brownlee, regretted the late presenting of the bill. He also remarked that the Minister had taken no notice so far as the bill was proof of it, of the resolution of March 16, 1928, covering the matter of time allotted to cadet training. He congratulated Mr. Baker on the thought put into the bill and on his courage at presenting it in the face of so much opposition. He wondered if the Lethbridge trustee convention were to be taken as an index of rural opinion or was the U.F.A. Convention better? If the trustees' convention at Lethbridge, with its noisy demonstration of hostility, were a criterion, then Mr. H. W. Wood had much more work to do to instill the principles of co-operation into the minds of the people of the rural areas. He feared the time might come when some of these well-to-do farmers who have confined their conceptions of co-operation to the Wheat Pool and other monetary considerations, might find that the co-operative principle had not been carried far enough. It was a case of "Save the child and you save all."

Mr. Gibbs was not discussing this problem as a city man nor yet as a teacher. He was approaching it from the point of view of equality of opportunity for the child and from the point of view of the state. He greatly regretted that Mr. Lang, a teacher for so many years, should have seen fit to take a stand for rural education as it now is. He did not agree with him that the number of inspectors was any great factor in the situation. The system suffered from lack of co-ordination. He had had many letters pointing out the difficulties under which teachers labor. He wondered how trustee boards, composed in many instances of men who had imperfect

knowledge of Canadian standards of education, and even without adequate knowledge of the language, could be expected to function properly. The Province was covered with a patch-work quilt of school districts.

The member read a number of sample contracts from backward areas of the United States which caused much laughter. In one of these the lady teacher was required to sign a statement that she would not wear certain types of clothes, not stay out after certain hours, nor walk out with a young man except to take him to Sunday School or church. In another, the teacher, evidently a male, was required to be prepared to throw big lads out of the school by way of the window if necessary. Mr. Gibbs cited a list of twentieth-eight reasons given in Alberta for the dismissal of teachers which had not anything to do with teaching. He thought it highly desirable to set up a different attitude of mind toward teachers. The question should be not how cheap a teacher can we get, but how good a teacher?

#### THINKS PROPOSED DIVISIONS TOO LARGE

Speaking more critically of the bill, Mr. Gibbs was of the opinion that in his desire to give elasticity to the rural school organization the Minister had gone too far. He, the speaker, thought that forty or fifty schools in one division would be enough. They should be autonomous. They should pay and appoint the supervisors. The superintendents should not be linked to the Department. The general board as provided for by the bill would limit experimentation, as the board would be required to levy a third tax on divisions desiring to employ special services in teaching. He thought that the Minister was too much concerned about the difference in economic status of divisions. Some county system, autonomous to the fullest extent, with equalization grants, would meet the need. With the



general principle of the bill he was in hearty accord.

### SHAW ATTACKS BILL AND GOVERNMENT

Declaring that he and his party were not wedded to the past; that the past had already too many guardians; and that this field of education was a proper field for experimentation and progress, J. T. Shaw opened an attack on the bill and the Government. He had no animus against the Minister in the matter, he said. There had been many suggestions of co-operation; but his advances in this direction in the matter of education, which was a suitable field for co-operation, had been repulsed. He satirically suggested that the Assembly had not heard the views of certain private members on the Government side. Would the Minister of Railways support his fellow Minister? The Government dare not go to the people on the bill. The present move was to save the face of the Minister of Education. Though he had searched out the weaknesses of the present system of rural education and exposed them in speech and pamphlet he was apparently willing that these weaknesses should continue for another year.

The Minister of Education had yielded to the demand for a reduction of inspectors. He had reduced grants to schools. He was in control of normal schools. If teachers were too young, why did he not raise the age limit, and eliminate minors? Mr. Shaw examined the education systems of British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Ontario. In the first and last Provinces anything in the nature of a larger unit did not at all approximate the proposed large divisions of this bill. In Saskatchewan an educational commission had recommended the larger unit several years ago and the proposal to implement the recommendation in legislation had been defeated at the last session of the Legislature there.

### THINKS MINISTER'S POWER TOO GREAT

Mr. Shaw maintained that the measure was not democratic. Everything came ultimately down to the control of the Minister. The system, instead of removing local jealousies, would by its ward system of election tend to create and accentuate them. The general board, he maintained, was elected by and responsible to only one fifth of the electors. He was also convinced that the superintendents would pay more attention to the general board and the Minister who controlled their salaries than to the divisional boards who engaged them. There was altogether too much power vested in the Minister. He might as well be said to appoint and pay all the teachers. The whole machinery was created and dominated by the Minister. An educational tyrant might arise who would abuse this power. The school systems had been the training ground of democracy in the Anglo-Saxon world.

Mr. Shaw found fault with the bill in that it charged the local body with the administration of school property, and another body with the sending of teachers to use the equipment created and maintained by the former. Here was ground for a great deal of friction and misunderstanding. He did not lightly berate local school boards. There was no assurance of getting away from local jealousies by means of the divisional board, and the general board was little more than an adding machine.

Dealing briefly with the matter of taxation, Mr. Shaw contended that the average district would pay more under

the new act than under the old. No general tax of this kind could be equitable. A man on a well equipped and expensive farm had greater overhead to take care of and sometimes reaped no better crop.

Mr. Baker: On what basis would you place the tax?

Mr. Shaw: *I am criticising, not offering suggestions*, but the tax might have to be put on a production basis; that is, on the ability of a man to pay.

The amendment, said Mr. Shaw, had been drawn up by himself not by Mr. Lang and he would take full responsibility for it. (Cries of Oh! Oh!) Let the Government vote on the amendment and thereby affirm that the bill was wholly sound and its provisions should be carried out.

Mr. McKeen: "Would Mr. Shaw take in the cities and towns?"

Mr. Shaw: "It should embrace the whole Province."

### VIEWS OF A VETERAN SCHOOL TRUSTEE

Stating by way of preliminary that he had been a school trustee for twenty years, for eighteen of which he had been secretary-treasurer, W. H. Shield (U.F.A.) Macleod, gave hearty approval to the general plan of the Education Bill, with some qualification as to details. Conditions had greatly changed in the past twenty years. In the early days few rural children were going to high school. Now large numbers of them were seeking secondary education. The rural school, not for lack of desire, but because it was not a sufficiently strong unit, had been dependent upon town and city communities for secondary education. He thought Mr. Baker was to be commended for the steps he had taken to ensure that rural children should have the advantages of higher education. The bill reserved for the local board very necessary functions which they were able to perform; and it was to be remembered that the local board would always be there in its advisory capacity.

Mr. Shield saw no grounds for criticism of the method of setting up the divisional boards. What more democratic method could be devised? The method was similar to that employed by the Wheat Pool. In that organization they had tried electing the delegates at large and it had been a failure. He agreed, however, with Mr. Gibbs, that the supervisors should be appointees of the divisional board. Only by co-operation of the school units could progress be made. The need for a change was great.

### PRESENT UNITS TOO SMALL, THINKS WEAVER

C. Y. Weaver (Cons.) Edmonton, said that any step which would induce young people of the highest quality to enter the teaching profession and remain in it was worthy of consideration. Such step must, however, have the support and endorsement of the people. He thought the division proposed by the bill was much too large. The Minister had gone from one extreme to the other. He believed that the units should be larger than at present; that each unit should be self governing and have its own salary schedule and provide opportunities for promotion and a permanent career for teachers. The Province was by no means a unity, and he thought that in education we could afford to encourage a degree of diversity. It was an inherent weakness of state education that there was a tendency to turn children out of one mold. Too much regimentation was not desirable.

The lock step for teachers and the goose step for children were to be avoided.

Mr. Weaver thought that the superintendents should be engaged by and under the authority of the divisional boards.

At this point Mrs. Parlyby adjourned the debate.

Eighteen bills were given third reading; seven were passed through Committee of the Whole and four were read a second time. The debate on a proposed amendment to the Dental Act is reported elsewhere.

## BILL HELD OVER UNTIL NEXT SESSION

The debate on the Education Bill was concluded on Tuesday evening, Mr. Baker stating that the end he had in view—to provoke discussion of the proposals and to bring before the people in the clearest possible way the need to find a remedy for existing weaknesses, had been accomplished. In a closely reasoned address in winding up the debate, the Minister dealt with the outstanding criticisms one by one, and expressed much disappointment that the Liberal party should have seen fit to make a political football of this important matter.

Among contributions to the debate on Tuesday, that of Mrs. Parlyby, who in a speech of fine quality commended the effort of the Minister to arrive at some solution of the education, was a notable one. The question, to her mind, was one of the greatest which could be brought before the Assembly.

Mrs. Parlyby came directly to the attack on the Lang amendment to the Education Bill. She thought it unnecessary. There was much feeling among rural people that there should be a change and an advance. She quoted from a book on the American school system a statement that the problem involved was not only educational but sociological and economic in nature. The school was a means to organizing rural life.

What was the aim of education? To turn out young people with a certain amount of education more or less unrelated to life as they would find it; or to develop their latent possibilities and make character? "The mind," she quoted, "is not a vessel to be filled but a hearth to be lighted." There was a tendency for criticism to fix itself on certain tangible things, such as the machinery of the system. We should get down to things more fundamental.

Mrs. Parlyby commended the efforts of the Minister of Education. He had worked intelligently and with diligence. The administrative unit had been the focus of criticism. She had found that in other countries, Scotland for instance, great advantages had accrued with the adoption of a larger unit of administration. It gave a general freedom and an opportunity for the more able teachers to grapple with the problems of modern education.

"I am an enthusiast for the country," said the speaker. "It is the place where God meant people to live and particularly where they should bring up children."

Denmark had a unique rural civilization. One fourth of the rural young men and women pass through the rural folk high schools of that country. Seventy-five per cent of the leaders of all phases of the nation's life came from these rural schools. She concluded by expressing the hope that out of the discussion which had arisen and would follow, some conclusions



would be reached which would result in great advantages to the life of the Province.

### BRING CITY'S ADVANTAGES TO RURAL ALBERTA

Hugh Allen stated that he had helped to organize many school districts in the Peace River country and had in the course of the subsequent fifteen or twenty years watched their development. Some had been in the path of progress and had evolved into village and town schools; others were little changed. The act before the Assembly was an attempt to bring the advantages of the city system to the country. The proposed divisional board was similar to the city trustee board. A trustee in the city of Edmonton would represent some ten thousand people. People on a particular street were not desirous of having a trustee live on that street. The cities had quite as much centralized control as that of which complaint was being made in the provisions of the new act.

The objections to supervisors were unfounded, declared Mr. Allen. He thought they might be experienced teachers. There should be special provision made for organization work in pioneer areas. The difficulties of rural secondary education could only be overcome by the larger unit. A smaller unit than that proposed might do, but it increased overhead expenses. He did not see any inequality in the taxation proposals. He thought the greatest weakness of the bill was its exclusion of village, town and city districts. Villages at least should be included. The whole Province, cities, towns and villages, should help to carry the burden of pioneer rural areas. The machinery in his opinion was rather cumbersome. The local board might ultimately be dispensed with. The divisional board might well have the power to fix the maximum salary. There were unjustifiable suspicions abroad that the scheme was a move on the part of the teachers to boost salaries. The amendment should be voted down. He hoped that improvement along the lines of the bill might be worked out.

### PROPOSED PLAN WOULD MEAN IMPROVEMENT

That most of the opposition expressed in the Assembly had been voiced by city members, was the opening observation of George MacLachlan (U.F.A.) Pembina. The penalty of pioneering might be placed upon the parents but certainly should not be upon the children. Was it a wise policy of state to allow illiteracy? He knew children scarcely able to write their names at twelve years of age. Teaching in rural schools offered little inducement. It was a case of drifting round from one to another. In his opinion, as a rural member in whose constituency there was wide diversity of economic status, the proposed new scheme would greatly improve things. He suggested that inasmuch as the scheme might fail through lack of understanding, the members ought to go out during the year and place the matter before the people.

### BAKER REPLIES TO CRITICS OF BILL

Perren Baker, Minister of Education, in closing the debate, remarked that it had revealed the complexity of the problem and the diversity of opinion. He took up in detail the criticisms offered. Of one offered by Mr. McGillivray, that the act might as well wipe out the local board, he would say that there was an advantage in retaining the local interests of the people. Then, too, there was

Section 17 of the Autonomy Act, which reserved the right to erect separate schools. It would be dangerous to upset the present mode of living. The rights of minorities would have to be safeguarded.

He was not dogmatic about the size of the divisional unit. He had changed his mind once already on the matter, having thought that fifty schools would be sufficient. The advantage of the larger unit was that the superintendent would be able to have a stenographer and would be relieved of secretarial duties, making him the more efficient. Then, too, it would be hard to get sixty superintendents of the calibre needed. Three working together as superintendent and supervisors would be better than the three working separately. It would also be cheaper.

Mr. Baker said that he was disappointed at the contribution of the Liberal party. He had hoped that all would approach the subject without endeavor to capitalize politically on the unrest brought about by the change and the reluctance to assume new taxation. The press of the Province had taken a fair and impartial attitude. All that the Liberals had had to suggest was that all was not well with education.

Mr. Shaw: "I did make suggestions last year."

Mr. Baker: "The suggestions made

were not of a constructive character."

Continuing, Mr. Baker dealt at some length with the six criticisms of the amendment by Mr. Lang. To hold that the divisional unit was of no value for other purposes was like the case of a man offering a lighting plant to a farmer with the assurance that it would thoroughly light his house, to which another salesman might reply that it would not milk the cow, mow the hay, or hoe the turnips. If other divisions such as counties were made they would cut across the existing school districts. School units were not planned for other purposes.

### PURPOSE ACCOMPLISHED BY DISCUSSION

In conclusion Mr. Baker said that he had accomplished the purpose for which he had set out; viz., to bring sharply before the Legislature and the people of Alberta the great need for a change and some proposals to effect a remedy for existing weaknesses. He had set before the people an aim to secure better control and administration of rural education. He hoped that the subject would not become a political football. He adjourned the debate, thus closing the subject for the present session.

The remainder of the evening was devoted to consideration of bills in Committee of the Whole and in third reading.

## Assembly Presents Solid Front in Support of Effort to Obtain Better Terms for Transfer of Resources

Resolution by Premier Brownlee, Recommending that Alberta Government Interview Federal Government With This End in View, Is Adopted Unanimously.

EDMONTON, March 19.—Presenting a solid front in support of the Government's policy of seeking to arrange more satisfactory terms for the transfer of the natural resources to the Provinces than are contained in the Dominion Government's offer, all parties and groups in the Legislature, after a debate which covered a large part of Monday's and Tuesday's sittings, adopted unanimously a resolution upon this subject moved by Premier Brownlee. J. T. Shaw, Fred White and A. A. McGillivray, in behalf of their respective groups, each endorsed the stand taken by the Provincial Government.

The debate opened on Monday, March 18th, when Mr. Brownlee moved the following resolution:

The resolution reads: "That in the opinion of this Assembly the Government should, as soon as possible after the present session, again interview the Government of Canada in an effort to arrange this year satisfactory terms upon which the Natural Resources may be returned to this Province."

After reviewing the natural resources question, commencing with the formation of the Province of Manitoba in 1870, down through the administrations of Arthur Sifton and Charles Stewart, former Premiers of Alberta, to the negotiations carried on jointly by the three Prairie Provinces and latterly by the Alberta Government independently, Mr. Brownlee came to the situation now prevailing and stated that he had brought the matter before the Assembly through

the resolution on the orders of the day in order to provoke free discussion. Did the offer now before the Province satisfy the Assembly? Or was it felt that the offer of the Dominion Government was a minimum and might be used as a basis of further negotiation in the hope and expectation of more favorable terms?

The Premier at the close of his speech adjourned the debate till Tuesday to give members an opportunity for further thought upon the matter, remarking at the same time that all parties had co-operated to present a united front in the approach of the Dominion Government on the question.

Premier Brownlee gave it as his opinion that a somewhat critical period had been reached in the light of the offer now before the Province as a result of the passing of the amended Woodsworth resolution. Manitoba had been given Provincial autonomy in 1870, when it had a white population of only 20,000. It had been denied its natural resources and financial arrangements which had been amended on several subsequent occasions had been substituted. In 1905 the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta had been set up and their natural resources withheld for fear that Provincial land policies might conflict with Dominion immigration.

### THREE PHASES OF NEGOTIATIONS

Dealing with the negotiations of the Province, the Premier divided them into three phases. Under Premier Arthur Sifton the three Prairie Provinces had negotiated jointly on a basis of the con-



tinuation of the existing subsidies with compensation for lands and minerals alienated prior to the time of agreement. Opposition had been encountered in the East; where it was contended that the East had bought these resources and should receive liberal compensation if they were given to the Provinces. The next phase had been under Premier Charles Stewart. At that time the opinion was developing in the Province that Alberta could make more headway if she conducted the negotiations alone. Both the other Provinces had showed a disinclination to press their claims, possibly on account of comparative lack of mineral resources. When the present Provincial Government came into power, Ontario and Quebec had swung round to a belief that the Prairie Provinces should get their resources but without continuance of the cash subsidy. Conference between the Provinces and the Dominion had taken place and an agreement was propounded that meant a return of the resources with the continuance of the subsidy for three years to provide for the setting up of the necessary administrative machinery.

The Premier at this juncture reviewed the situation arising out of the claims of the Maritime Provinces as set forth in the Duncan Report. There followed the Dominion Conference of 1927. Two-thirds of the Duncan Report had been concerned with the discussion of the financial relations of the Provinces and the Dominion and at the autumn session of the conference the Eastern Provinces had agreed to the return of the Western Provinces' resources with the continuance of the subsidy and the benefits of increases.

#### CHANGE OF ATTITUDE IN OTHER PROVINCES

Since the last session of the Legislature the attitude of Saskatchewan and Manitoba had undergone some change; possibly due to the mineral development taking place in the northern sections. They were now aggressively demanding the return of their resources. The Premier then read an extract from "Hansard" showing that an order-in-council had set up a commission of three to enquire into the financial readjustments necessary to place the Province of Manitoba on an equality with the other Provinces of the confederation with respect to the control of its natural resources as from 1870. He believed that the commission was devoting itself to the whole problem with a view to settling this long standing question.

The Premier proceeded to remind the Assembly of the suggestions advanced by Alberta toward settlement at the Dominion Conference. It had been of major importance that the school lands questions should not be injected into the negotiations. The Government had held that it was a matter entirely apart. They had sought an increase from the present subsidy. Alberta had made the reservation that if the settlement were made with all three Provinces on the same basis, they could go before an independent tribunal in order to place Alberta's claims for adjustment on points of law and equity. After the presentation of these suggestions, the Dominion Government had made an offer to Alberta including the return of school lands and school land funds, with the settlement of the Dominion parks question on the same basis as the other Provinces; and an arrangement that when the financial considerations were ultimately settled there would be transfer of the natural resources with the present subsidy but no increases.

#### SETTLEMENT WOULD BE UNFAIR TO ALBERTA

If the Alberta settlement were on the same terms as those of Saskatchewan and Manitoba, the result would be that the subsidy would remain at \$562,000 a year for all time; while that of Saskatchewan on account of being upon a population basis would be \$750,000. This the Premier submitted would be unfair. Alberta had suffered equally with the other Provinces in the alienation of lands to the Hudson's Bay Company, railways and forest reserves. The latter, which were much larger in Alberta than the other Provinces, were for the benefit of all three, as they were the protection of streams serving the whole prairie area. Alberta had also lost by alienation about 25 per cent of its best coal reserves; also many other sources of revenue in oil, etc. He believed that there was a genuine desire on the part of the Dominion to settle the question. That settlement should be made on the same basis as with other Provinces. In the third place, as the other Provinces had refused the terms offered to Alberta, those terms could be regarded as a minimum from which to proceed to better terms. He proceeded to give figures showing the relative alienation of resources as between the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Alberta contributed to Dominion revenue out of a total of \$885,941 for minerals the amount of \$680,549. In timber and grazing and minerals Alberta contributed to the Dominion \$1,057,041 as compared with \$329,035 by Saskatchewan and \$128,383 by Manitoba. Alberta had more to gain by the return of the resources than the other two Provinces. The question before the Assembly and the Province was: should the present offer be accepted as it stood. The Government were of the opinion that it should neither accept nor reject. It would take two years to effect a transfer. Opportunity should be taken to further discuss the question in the light of the findings of the Manitoba commission and the refusal of Saskatchewan to accept the terms offered. At the same time it was clear that if great delay were to be avoided the Province might have to make the best agreement possible and trust the Dominion authorities that in the final result there should be no discrimination against Alberta.

#### THE SCHOOL LANDS QUESTION

In conclusion, Mr. Brownlee dealt briefly with the school lands question. The main question was, would the words "in accordance with the laws of the Province but in keeping with the spirit of the constitution" take away any of the rights of the Province? He was confident that the rights of the Province would not be added to nor would they be reduced. He thought that the discussion in the Assembly had cleared the way to settlement as far as the school lands question was concerned. The important question was the settlement of financial terms. Some sympathy was due the Dominion Government. Conditions in the Provinces concerned differed much. He asked that the hands of the Government be not tied; but that the way be left open for final settlement on the best terms. He had been pleased at the united front presented by all parties in the Assembly. He adjourned the debate till Tuesday that time might be afforded for reflection on the question.

This had been an annual subject since 1905 when the Provinces received their autonomy, said Mr. Shaw. The Liberal party had no fault to find with the atti-

tude of the Premier. He thought we were nearer a solution of the problem now than at any time. The question involved not only this generation but generations yet unborn, and it was the part of wisdom to move carefully. He hoped and expected that negotiations would continue in the same spirit till a satisfactory termination was reached.

Mr. McGillivray also briefly endorsed the resolution; as did Mr. White, who added that unless the resources were administered with a view to conservation and proper development they might as well remain where they are. He hoped that in view of the possibility of this better administration, the Government would shortly succeed.

Mr. Brownlee, in concluding the debate, expressed gratification at the co-operation of all parties. He hoped to arrive in the course of a year at complete settlement of this question.

The motion was then, as stated, carried unanimously.

## Motion re Minimum Wage Defeated After Cabinet View Stated

Government Opposes Prevey Resolution  
as Interference With Duties of Board

#### TUESDAY'S SITTING

EDMONTON, March 19.—Apart from the debates on the natural resources issue, the Education Bill, and Milton Keen's resolution on tariff reprisals, features of the day which are reported at length elsewhere, an interesting debate took place today on a resolution by W. W. Prevey, (Lib.), Edmonton, as follows:

That in the opinion of this Assembly the Minimum Wage Board should now consider the existing minimum wage scale, with a view to an upward revision of the lower classifications.

The resolution was defeated, after the Government had taken the stand that its adoption would be an interference with the function for which the Board was specifically created—to make inquiry and set such minimum wages as were found desirable.

Speaking on the resolution, Mr. Prevey thought that in the interests of the workers, particularly female workers in the lower classifications, an upward revision of the wage scale should be made. It was also in the interests of industry and society as a whole. No girl could live on the wages paid unless supported in part by parents or others. The low wages paid was a partial explanation at least of the unsavory revelations recently made in the city of Edmonton.

Premier Brownlee held that to pass the resolution would be to establish a dangerous precedent. In 1925 the Minimum Wage Board had been set up. The board had been given full power to make investigation and any one could appear before it. Penalties for refusal to pay were provided in the act. Preparations were now being made by the Alberta Federation of Labor for a revision of all schedules of the minimum wage. He was not justifying the present wages, though he thought they compared well with those of other Provinces. He was protesting against the attempt to make the Legislature decide on this matter when a board had been especially created



for that purpose. It were better to repeal the act than to take the responsibility of having to say from time to time whether the minimum wage was fair or not.

Fred White, Labor leader, claimed that the Legislature had interfered in the past. Protests had been made direct to the Government in connection with the \$14 minimum. The compromise of \$12.50 for the three lower classifications had been allowed to stand altogether too long. Employees, it was well known, could not take the initiative themselves to get a re-hearing.

J. T. Shaw, Liberal leader, contended that there could be no other purpose for revision than the seeking of a revision upwards; though it might not be effected in all or any cases.

Mr. Lymburn held that so long as the Assembly had not heard the facts pertinent to the issue it could be acting only on opinion. They could not interfere with nor give direction to the board. He thought the resolution needless.

Mr. Prevey in closing the debate, said there were many people covered by the resolution who were not represented in the Alberta Federation of Labor. This was not an interest of one class alone. It was of general importance.

The resolution was lost by a vote of 11 to 31, Liberals and Labor supporting the affirmative, the two Conservatives present voting with the Government members; M. McKeen voted with the Liberals and Labor.

## Resolution Proposing Tariff Reprisals Does Not Come to Vote in Alberta Assembly

Giroux and MacLachlan Amendments Propose Larger British Preference

EDMONTON, March 20.—The introduction by Milton McKeen (U.F.A.) of a resolution proposing tariff reprisals, obviously against the United States, precipitated a discussion on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week into which all political groups plunged. Following Mr. McKeen came the Conservative leader who, opening with the plea that "all political bias be laid aside" in an endeavor to find a solution to this pressing problem, proceeded to advocate as a remedy for farmers' difficulties the traditional Conservative policy—protection. George Andrews (U.F.A.) of Sedgewick, seconded the resolution. L. A. Giroux while contending that it was a proper matter for the Dominion House and that the Assembly would do well to take care of its own business, spoke at some length, adding a little bit of French Canadian color, and then moved a comprehensive amendment, which proposed definite steps to develop markets and lower tariff on implements of production, instead of retaliation. He was in turn succeeded on the floor by R. H. Parkyn who took the opportunity to give the Labor group philosophy to the effect that instead of looking for wider markets the country would do well to devote itself to the problem of financial reform so as to enable its own workers to buy more of the things produced. The debate was adjourned on Tuesday by George MacLachlan (U.F.A.) of Pembina, who desired opportunity to redraft an amendment which he had prepared covering somewhat similar ground to that of Mr. Giroux. On Wednesday the debate was adjourned, thus preventing the matter coming to a vote before prorogation.

### McKEEN MOVES HIS RESOLUTION

Mr. McKeen's resolution was as follows:

"Whereas, the home market is incapable of absorbing the agricultural, mineral, lumbering, and other products of Western Canada; and Whereas access to Eastern Canada which, nationally speaking, is the natural market for the West, is barred by the existence of high railway freights, and access to the United States which, geographically

speaking, is the natural market, is barred by prohibitory tariffs;

"Be it resolved that this Assembly is of the opinion that the Dominion Government should be invited to take such steps (either by the lowering of freight rates by subsidy to the railways or otherwise, or by the imposition of a retaliatory tariff or by both) as would enable the producers of the West to compete on even terms in one or both of its natural external markets."

Something must be done, said Mr. McKeen, to meet the need for greater markets. He read quotations to show that the natural market of the Western States, in the opinion of leaders in that country, should be open to Canadian products, that there should be reciprocal arrangements between the two sections, rather than the setting up of a further tariff wall as was now being contemplated. He gave figures showing an alarming decrease in the number of cattle in Canada. Alberta was not only a wheat producing Province, it was at least fifty per cent interested in livestock and other phases of mixed farming.

Mr. McKeen avowed his belief in the principle of low tariffs, but said that it was useless to appeal to the people of the West on low tariff for importations when their natural market for products was protected against them. He read a schedule of tariffs of other countries against Canadian products and cited lumber as an industry of some importance even in Alberta. Yet lumber was on the new tariff schedule of the United States for upward revision.

In the West there was much objection to the subsidy principle, yet it was a commonly accepted practice everywhere. If the people of the East were sincere, enjoying the benefits of a protected market they ought to consume more Canadian products. He instanced Alberta coal. If Alberta coal were good enough for the Ontario market, there should be a subsidy for it so as to build up the industry.

Concluding, Mr. McKeen voiced a demand for water transportation concessions to the east for Alberta cattle. He gave figures to show that the West was

paying more than its share of Dominion excise and customs. There should be some compensation.

### McGILLIVRAY SUPPORTS RESOLUTION

Mr. McGillivray said that thus far tariff in Canada had been framed largely for the benefit of the Eastern manufacturer without providing any adequate equivalent for the Western agriculturist or industrialist. The tariff history of the two great political parties as distinguished from their party pledges and pre-election speeches have been so similar as to leave him without enthusiasm when elections were fought on the familiar battleground of tariff tinkering.

Mr. McGillivray proceeded to review the history of tariff in politics since 1870, when he maintained Sir John A. Macdonald had given protective tariff against the United States with the object of enforcing reciprocal relations in trade with that country. Sir Wilfrid Laurier in 1897 had come into power on a platform of free trade with the whole world. Yet in 1904, that leader engaged in the greatest tariff battle in which this country had ever been involved. He recalled the reciprocity election in 1911. In the last election both Mr. Meighen and Mr. King had contended that we must have such tariff as would safeguard our industries against unfair competition. The fact was, that whether called protection or safeguarding of industry, both parties in the Dominion were committed to a protective tariff aiming to benefit the manufacturers of the East. The resolution before the Assembly recognized the importance of protection for farm products and he, the speaker, could not see why the Western farmer did not have his home market protected, to the same extent that the United States farmer had his home market protected against his Canadian competitor. Tariff reduction had been played up by politicians talking in the West who had no intention of attempting to put the free trade which they espoused there into practice.

The time had come to admit that the West would not get free trade in this generation and for the Western farmer to seek some protection from his United States competitor. He said that if he were the most ardent advocate of free trade in the world he would accept the resolution offered. The time was very opportune just now. The 71st Congress of the United States would shortly meet in extra session to consider an upward revision of tariff to meet the demand of the farmers of the Western States. He quoted from a consolidated press dispatch from Washington that "Even Canada, which had got rather accustomed to being rebuffed by the American tariff, had been watching the congressional committee arguments closely and that she had thrown the tariff on the diplomatic bargain counter and created a considerable problem for the State Department."

Mr. McGillivray dealt with the question of freight rates, stating that railways should not be allowed to make unfair profits; neither should they be forced to carry any commodity at a loss. Canada was divided by great natural barriers of mountain and rock and forest. The channels of trade were north and south; but to preserve Canada as a national unity these barriers should be overcome. Why should not the populous centres of the East help to bear the national transportation burden incident to its far flung nature? The burdens of Canadian partnership should be equally borne. It was not a case of putting East against West;



but rather that the Canadian people as a whole should cope with this problem so as to ensure a contented, prosperous and united people.

#### ANDREWS ON RECIPROCAL TRADE WITH BRITAIN

Canada had purchased from the United States goods to the value of \$900,000,000 in 1928, said Mr. Andrews, seconder of the resolution. He could not understand why the United States should seek to create trade barriers between its people and Canada when the people of this country were spending two dollars there for every dollar received in return. The live-stock industry of the West was in jeopardy. This was on account of the efforts made to protect the farmers of the republic. The time had arrived for a greater demand for Canadian products on the part of the people of Canada. They had bought \$50,000,000 worth of coal in the States last year. There should be greater co-operation to make Canada independent of outside markets. The cattle exportations to the U.S. were only one per cent of the total cattle production of that country. The Argentine was alarmed. The British manufacturers were awake to the opportunity being created in that country. The Argentine was using the slogan, "Buy from those who buy from us." Greater consideration should be given in Canada to reciprocal relations in trade with the Mother country. This discussion might do something to help those interested in these matters in the United States to realize the situation.

#### GIROUX ADVISES ASSEMBLY TO "MIND OWN BUSINESS"

It behooved the Assembly, said L. A. Giroux (Lib.) to give more attention to completing its own pressing business and to leave matters such as these under discussion to the Dominion House. The suggestions of the resolution were dangerous. He read a cutting from a United States journal which said that it "might not be wise for the United States to implement all the Hoover campaign pledges." Congress had not yet met. There was as yet nothing to warrant the alarm.

*The effect of passing the resolution would be to make the farmer pay more for his implements of production.* He read a section from "Hansard" in French and translated it. The resolution sounded like a clause from the Dominion Conservative amendment to the budget at Ottawa that the budget speech contained "no provisions for reasonably safeguarding and protecting the interests of agriculture and industry." Everybody knew that the Liberal party believed in tariff for revenue only.

J. W. Frame, (Lib.), Athabasca, seconded the Giroux amendment which reads:

Whereas it is desirable and necessary that Canadian export trade be encouraged, and that markets for Canada's surplus production should be extended in order to promote in Canada industrial and agricultural expansion and development, and in order to prevent the waste of employment;

Therefore be it resolved that this Assembly is of the opinion and urges upon the Dominion Government a continuance of its adopted policy of promoting and extending our export trade by every legitimate means in its power, and earnestly recommends the following methods of securing the desired end:

(a) By a continued and careful study of external markets by the Department of Trade and Commerce, and by the

publication in Canada of the information thus gathered.

(b) By increasing the number of Canada's trade agents in Canada's actual and potential markets.

(c) By continued Federal tax reductions, thereby reducing the cost of living and decreasing production costs.

(d) By further substantial reductions of the customs tariff on agricultural implements, automobiles and all other implements and tools used in the production and development of our natural resources.

(e) By making favorable trade treaties with foreign nations whenever possible.

(f) By encouraging where possible favorable trade agreements with other parts of the empire.

(g) By encouraging and promoting trade with Great Britain, and in particular by giving imports from the Mother Country a further and substantial preference in our home market.

#### A BETTER PLAN THAN TARIFF TINKERING

Mr. Parkyn thought that tinkering was a good word for tariffs. It was characteristic of tinkers that for every hole they mended they made another. If instead of turning attention to tariffs and outside markets *some regard were paid to the purchasing power of our own people something worth while would be attained.* There was still a fallacy abroad that you can raise the status of a people by selling abroad goods that the people of that country cannot consume. In England it was revealed that the shoemakers of Leicester and Northampton were advertising to secure markets for shoes in all corners of the world while people by the thousand in those very towns could not buy the shoes they needed. Mr. Parkyn declared himself against tariffs. Credit should be used so as to freely circulate the products of the country. *The financial system was in great need of reform,* to prevent the necessity of having to pay five to ten per cent for money to the bankers. There was much talk of patriotism; R. B. Bennett, the Dominion Conservative leader (who had at a certain crisis in the political life of Canada raised the cry "No truck or trade with the Yankees") said recently that "Canada was in need of more capital to develop her resources." Yet Canada's investments in other lands amounted to \$500,000,000. It was at this point that the debate was adjourned by Mr. MacLachlan, the remainder of the afternoon being taken up with second and third reading of bills.

#### PREMIER VIGOROUSLY OPPOSES RESOLUTION

Voicing his conviction that the people of the United States were too sensible, long-headed and shrewd to antagonize their best customer, Canada, Premier Brownlee, when the debate was resumed on Wednesday, followed George MacLachlan (U.F.A.) Pembina, and J. T. Shaw, Liberal leader, in a vigorous repudiation of the contention of Deputy Speaker McKeen and Conservative Leader McGillivray that the Dominion Government should be urged "to take such steps (either by the lowering of freight rates, by subsidy to the railways or otherwise, or by the imposition of a retaliatory tariff, or by both) as would enable the producers of the West to compete on even terms in one or both of its natural external markets."

The Premier thought that instead of asking retaliation it would be better to

preach a little careful thinking at this time and stand out against those who were being moved too soon by threats implied from utterances during the recent presidential campaign. The only practical outcome of a policy of retaliation as far as the West was concerned was to give manufacturers and other interests in the east an excuse to demand still higher tariffs thereby raising the cost of living and of production in the West.

#### MacLACHLAN MOVES SUB-AMENDMENT

George MacLachlan, (U.F.A.), Pembina, held that nothing in the shape of a tariff would help so long as there was an exportable surplus. Great Britain had long been the West's best market. We ought to buy more there. Nothing would bring the United States more quickly to a realization of the position than to deflect the buying power of the West toward Great Britain. Mr. MacLachlan offered a lengthy sub-amendment.

The West, said Mr. MacLachlan, was part of a great nation extending over 3000 miles. It had a great exportable surplus of things produced. Its markets were a long way removed. The cheapest freights that could be expected—we now had the cheapest in the world—could not greatly affect the situation. The United States tariff was almost prohibitive. We could not blame the United States. We had refused free trade in 1911. He read some of the inflammatory head lines from the daily press of that day. *If we imposed a tax on cattle or grain, what gain would the West make?* The United States, a country of 120,000,000 people, had a small exportable surplus; yet that small surplus controlled the price. The only way Canada could retaliate was on manufactured articles. Tractors were imported free of duty.

*What farmer would be willing to pay the \$430 more for a tractor, naming a popular make, that would be required in the event of a 30 per cent duty imposed for retaliation? A Ford sedan made in Detroit sold in Seattle for \$705 the same auto made in Ford, Ontario, cost \$1030 in Edmonton.*

Was the United States to blame? It were better business so far as the consuming public of Canada was concerned, to pension every employee of the Ford Motor Company at the Ontario plant, than to keep up this tariff on behalf of the Canadian manufacturer.

Canada was the best customer the United States had. Who was Canada's best customer? Great Britain. To buy more there were far better than to build up retaliatory tariff against the United States. It would bring the people of that country to time quicker. He moved his amendment, which was seconded by W. H. Shield (U.F.A.) of Macleod.

#### SHAW OPPOSES McKEEN RESOLUTION

Mr. Shaw reviewed, as had Mr. McGillivray, the tariff history of Canada. It was not true that both political parties had historically the same policy. The Conservatives stood consistently for a higher and higher tariff. The Liberals had found themselves involved in the system introduced by Sir John A. Macdonald and could not get away from it. Canada was advancing on the wave of a great trade expansion. The employment index stood now as a result of policies in vogue since 1922, at the highest in history. It was not in accordance with the best thought of Canada to attempt retaliation. He dealt briefly with railway rates. The



Dominion Government was experimenting. He thought the solution of the problem of marketing Alberta coal lay in carbonization, with the resultant elimination of moisture and ash content rather than in the reduction of freight rates.

Mr. Shaw thought that the resolution had been brought forward at a very inopportune time. Many interests in the United States were beginning to see the unwisdom of forcing Canada to seek other markets. He reminded the Assembly that Mr. Hoover had been elected on other grounds than the protection of the Western farmer. There was the International Waterways question. He could not afford to prejudice the chance of success in that great enterprise by erecting higher trade barriers against Canada.

#### BROWNLEE SEES NO RELIEF IN RETALIATION

That the difference between the two political parties on the tariff question was that of Tweedledum and Tweedledee was the opinion to which the Premier gave initial utterance. He placed himself in the ranks of the advocates of lower tariff; but thought that the thing to do was to address oneself to the thing at hand. He then dealt, as stated, with the election campaign of the United States and counselled patience.

What good was retaliation? He had seen in his practice as a lawyer the effect upon the cattlemen of Southern Alberta of the two dollars a hundred pounds tariff on cattle; but to raise tariffs against the things we ourselves consumed would be to leave us the poorer. If he had one common quarrel with both political parties it was that they did not give enough consideration to the consumer. It was a fallacy to advocate building up Canada by boosting tariffs to bring in industry. Industry thrives and is built up by strengthening the home-consumption basis. If Canada would concentrate upon the problem of making agriculture more prosperous, industry would take care of itself. He supported Mr. MacLachlan's sub-amendment.

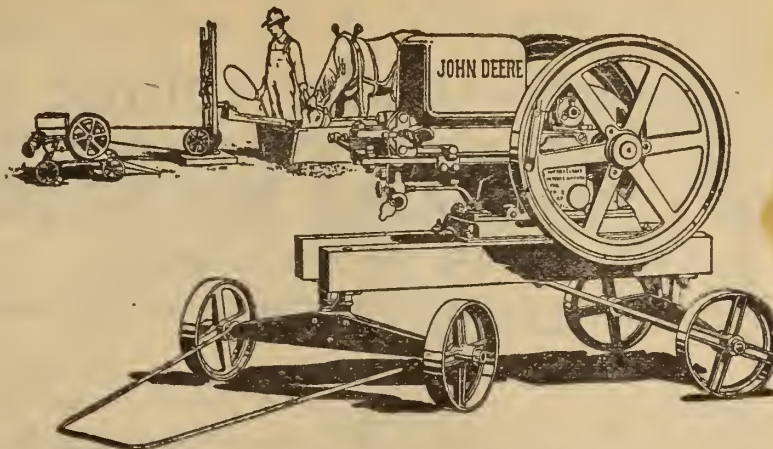
#### COOK ON PROBLEM OF CATTLE INDUSTRY

Earl Cook (U.F.A.) Pincher Creek had watched, he said, the progress of agricultural research. Individuals had gained a wide and valuable experience. We now had goods and markets; but tariff walls and prohibitory freight rates. In spite of the United States tariff against cattle, some were being marketed, but it meant a loss of about \$27.00 on a beef steer sold at Tacoma, Spokane or Seattle. The hay growers of the foothills found themselves blocked at Fernie in their selling in the B.C. market. The Washington growers had a \$2.00 tariff to overcome; while the Canadian grower had to pay \$4.00.

The U.S. cattle and hay markets cut off, the Pincher Creek district farmers had turned successfully to timothy seed. They had marketed, chiefly in Ontario, about forty or fifty cars a year in the last three years. The United States tariff on seed was two cents a pound. The freight rate for timothy seed from points south of Calgary to Toronto was \$1.60; for wheat it was 63½ cents. For a car of wheat the freight was \$571, for timothy seed \$1440, and seed was no more bulky than wheat. He was not advocating any one remedy as a cure-all. If the trade policy of the Dominion penalized the farmers of Alberta, they were entitled to some compensation and consideration.

C. Y. Weaver supporting the McKen resolution, gave a lengthy schedule of

(Continued on page 30)



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# Interests of the United Farm Women

## Canada's Natural Assets Must Not Pass Into Hands of the Few!

Debates in Parliament on Electrical Power Reveal "Need" for Alert Public Opinion to Insist on Public Ownership

Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Farm Women:

As I pointed out last week in my letter, subjects under discussion in the House show the change in conditions. Then I cited the differences in the need of technical education under the changed conditions of life and the difference in the demands on the Provincial treasuries for roads, health, etc.

Following the discussions that have taken place recently, it is indeed emphasized that this is a mechanical age and it shows the source of mechanical power is changing from coal to electricity developed from water power. Also it shows at least a part of the country is awake to the necessity of protecting the interests of the public, rather than letting private interests control our natural assets.

### Seven Sisters Power Project

A prolonged discussion seemed to centre round the development of the Seven Sisters Water Power in Manitoba. To follow all the amendments and sub-amendments intelligently is rather difficult, and I am not sure I can tell the story absolutely correctly or not, but this is it as nearly as I can understand it.

The Seven Sisters Falls are on the Winnipeg River not far from Winnipeg and give promise of the possibility of advantageous development. The advocates of public ownership feel they should keep an eye to the future and see that they reserved for public development instead of passing into private hands.

The Federal members from Manitoba showed their attitude last session by having a round robin signed asking the Minister of the Interior that the matter of giving a lease for the development of the Falls be held over until the Legislature of Manitoba meet and that the Province of Manitoba be given the first opportunity to develop it, and if they did not wish to do so the City of Winnipeg be given it, and then if neither public body wished to undertake it, the offer of the Winnipeg Electric Company be accepted.

The Minister said *no action would be taken until he saw them again and also informed Mr. Bennett in the House that there would be no immediate action taken.*

It was somewhat of a surprise to some of them to very shortly be informed that the transaction had taken place and the lease given the Manitoba Electric Company.

The Minister's defence was that almost immediately after the House adjourned the Premier of Manitoba had been in conference in Ottawa and the natural resources practically turned over to the Province pending some final adjustments, and the Premier had requested that any transaction the Federal Government should make with respect to these particular resources should comply with the wishes of the Province, and that the Premier of Manitoba had requested him to give a lease to the

Winnipeg Electric. He had also seen some of the Federal members before doing it.

Unfortunately the Manitoba Premier made what seems a mistake in judgment when he hurriedly did this without consulting his Legislature. His excuse is that he made a good bargain; others contend it is a good bargain for the present but that it will be a dear one for the future and also that the principle is wrong; and that a Cabinet Minister having made a statement in the House should abide by his word.

Some of the Manitoba members took the stand that although they protested at first, their responsibility ended when the transfer of the resources to the Province was practically made. The others contended that until it was absolutely turned over, their responsibility did not cease.

### Mr. Woodsworth's Resolution

Mr. Woodsworth introduced a resolution asking that no part of the natural resources should be transferred without the consent of Parliament. It was later amended to "water-power" instead of natural resources and applied to water power over all the Dominion. It was further amended advocating that the control of the water power of the three Prairie Provinces should be under the control of the particular Province as have been the water-powers in the railway belt in British Columbia for the past sixteen years. So the discussions went back and forth and the Government finally accepted the last amendment.

### Beauharnois Power Project

Then again the matter of water power and safeguarding the interests of the people came up in the Beauharnois Power Project.

The Province of Quebec had given a lease to the Beauharnois Light, Heat and Power Company, subject to the approbation of the Federal Government to develop water power on the Saint Lawrence River between Lakes St. Francis and St. Louis. This was of course granting the right to a private company, but the interests of the public were considered in that the Dominion Government investigated to see if it would in any way hinder the canalizing of the St. Lawrence river in the future and stipulated that if the canal constructed by this company were ever needed for that purpose it would become the property of the public free of cost.

Again we heard of water power and protecting the interests of the people in the Niagara Falls discussion which is to be continued later. An attempt is being made to further develop water power for both the States and Canada and yet preserve the beauty of the Falls for the enjoyment of the public.

Then there is the perennial question of the St. Lawrence River Canal and

water power development there. That brings forward different viewpoints of the necessity of undertaking it at once, of the excessive cost and the advisability of delay, of the matter being a Federal undertaking and of it being an international one, and while at first it was supposed to be a paying project because of the freight, etc., collected, now it is estimated by some that the water-power development alone will pay for the cost.

Thus indeed we see the coal age is changing to the age of water-power development for electricity. This country has untold undeveloped wealth of that nature and it is imperative that we be on the alert to see these great natural assets do not pass into the hands of private companies for the enrichment of the few but are rather kept a heritage for the people of Canada.

Yours sincerely,

H. ZELLA SPENCER.

## Activities of the U.F.W.A.

### HORSE SHOE U.F.W.A. FORMED

Horse Shoe U.F.W.A. Local has recently been organized in the Monitor district. Mrs. Amy Cooper is secretary.

### DELIA U.F.W.A. ORGANIZED

Mrs. M. Banner, U.F.W.A. Director, addressed a large meeting of women in Delia on March 2nd, following which it was decided to organize the Delia U.F.W.A. Local. Mrs. M. A. Hewson was elected president, while Mrs. E. Dunfield is secretary of the new organization.

### FUNDS FOR COMMUNITY HALL

The members of Grosmont U.F.W.A. Local are hard at work raising funds for the Community Hall, says the secretary, Mrs. Geo. Cooke. They gave a card party at the home of Mrs. Geo. LaBranche on March 17th, and are planning a big dance for April 5th. The last meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Major.

### CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING

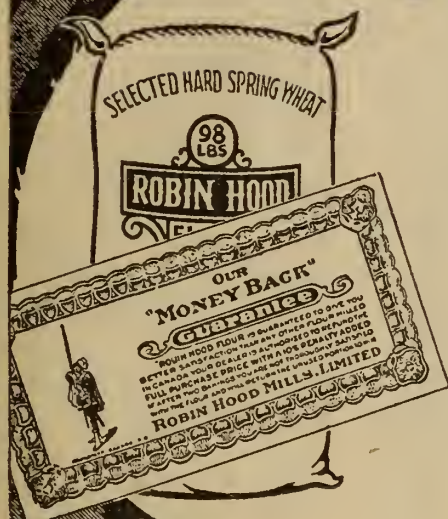
Mrs. Jochem gave a paper on co-operative marketing, and Mrs. Blinco one on organization, at the March meeting of Energetic U.F.W.A. Local (Milk River), held at the home of Mrs. B. Ellert. At each meeting, says the secretary, Mrs. M. E. Hummel, some article contributed by a member is raffled off for ten cents a chance. On February 28th the members of the Local were entertained by their husbands at a supper and card party, held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Madge.

### GRANUM MARCH MEETING

Eleven members and five visitors attended the March meeting of Granum U.F.W.A. Local, writes Mrs. Lydia Arlt, secretary. In response to the roll call each member was required to give a current event and an Irish joke as well. A contest—making pigs out of chewing gum and toothpicks—caused much amusement. The meeting decided to hold a whist and bridge drive on March 25th, and to donate a small sum monthly towards the upkeep of a rest room in



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Granum. At the close of the meeting the  
hostess, Mrs. Stanley Daly, served a very  
delicious lunch.

#### LONG VALLEY U.F.W.A.

For the past two winters, Long Valley  
U.F.W.A. Local has frequently served  
lunch in the waiting room at the U.F.A.  
rink, states Mrs. G. M. Williams, secre-  
tary; and each year the Local puts on  
one or two carnivals. This Local meets  
twice each month, one meeting being held  
jointly with the men's Local. On Janu-  
ary 25th, writes Mrs. Williams, "Mr.  
McKenzie, Wheat Pool field man, kindly  
came to our school and delivered a splen-  
did address. In connection we served a  
chicken supper and gave a dance. On  
March 15th, Mrs. Ross and Mr. Young,  
U.F.W.A. and U.F.A. Directors, visited  
our Local; they each presented a very  
instructive address and left with us  
helpful hints for the Local."

#### ANNUAL ST. PATRICK'S SUPPER

A good crowd enjoyed the annual St.  
Patrick's Supper put on by Ridgewood  
U.F.W.A. Local, says Mrs. H. D. Mackay,  
secretary. "The tables were decorated  
with the well-known Irish emblems, and  
Irish jokes were intermingled with a few  
Scotch jokes, to break the monotony.  
The program opened with a chorus,  
'Killarney,' by the U.F.W.A. members;  
a dialogue, 'A Slight Mistake,' was well  
taken by Mrs. Good, Miss Stickland, H.  
McCulloch and M. Creelman. The chil-  
dren of Pine Hill School sang, 'The Dear  
Little Shamrock.' Then followed a play,  
'The Independent Unmarried Women,'  
with Mrs. Morrisroe as president of this  
order and Mesdames Creelman, Johnson,  
Good, Gillette, Scott and Mackay as  
able supporters. Another item much  
enjoyed was an Irish folk dance. A mono-  
logue by Mrs. E. Sveinson, a solo by C. W.  
Long, a recitation by Blanch Ramsey  
and a chorus 'Come Back to Erin', were  
enjoyed by all."

#### COALDALE U.F.W.A. PROGRAM

Coaldale U.F.W.A. meets each month  
in the homes of the members, with a  
committee to look after refreshments for  
each meeting. A program for the year  
has been prepared, giving the names of  
the hostesses and refreshment committees,  
the name of a well-known song for com-  
munity singing, subjects for roll call, and  
the special business or discussion for  
each occasion. The roll call subjects are  
as follows: New Year Resolutions; Val-  
entine Verses; Irish Jokes; What Flowers  
I Grow Most Successfully; Helpful Hints;  
Summer Salads; Maiden Name and First  
Beau; Pickle Recipes; Names of Members  
of Parliament; Hallowe'en Pranks; Things  
We Are Thankful For; Christmas Carol.  
January and February meetings were  
taken up with Convention reports; for  
March, the subject for discussion was  
Education; for April it is Health; for the  
May meeting, Mrs. Halverson and Mrs.  
Grunevald will contribute readings; Peace  
and Arbitration, Legislation, and Immi-  
gration, are down for discussion during  
the year. Other interesting items are:  
"Fortune-telling," by Mrs. Dane and  
"Origin of Hallowe'en and Guy Fawkes'  
Day," by Mrs. Norton. Mesdames  
Myers, Priestley, Thompson, Wells, Win-  
frey and Davidson will give musical num-  
bers at various meetings.

#### A VERY ACTIVE LOCAL

"Warner U.F.W.A. Local has just com-  
pleted its second year," says a report  
from the secretary, Mrs. Bernice Rains.  
"The sixteen members find the work not

only interesting but profitable. They  
have been able to do something for the  
community as well as gain inspiration for  
themselves. They have taken the beau-  
tifying of the cemetery as their especial  
endeavor. In the spring of 1928, \$50  
worth of carragana bushes were planted  
there and \$90 worth of poplar trees have  
been ordered for 1929 spring delivery. A  
white gate has been hung at the entrance,  
making a marked improvement in the  
appearance of the place.

"Last August a medical clinic was  
brought to Warner, which performed  
thirty-five tonsilectomies besides various  
other minor operations. Two delegates  
were sent to the Lethbridge Convention  
and one to Edmonton, these delegates  
making such interesting and efficient  
reports as to inspire the members to  
determine to put more effort into the  
association's work and thus reap greater  
benefits. They indeed felt that the money  
spent by Convention delegates yielded  
an ample return. The members have  
also been good to each other, having  
give four stork showers, one miscellaneous  
shower to a member whose home had  
burned, flowers to ill members and a gift  
to a retiring minister of the community  
church.

"The end of the year showed a bank  
balance of \$176.70 and a determination  
to accomplish a great deal more in 1929."

#### Mrs. Pickle Writes to Locals in Battle River

Director Urges Concentration on One or  
Two Outstanding Subjects in Program

"Another winter has passed away and  
again we feel the call of spring," states  
Mrs. C. L. Pickle, of Hayter U.F.W.A.,  
Director for Battle River, in a letter to  
members in the constituency. "That  
happy optimistic feeling which each new  
spring time brings to every one, especially  
farm people. All of the discouragements  
which accompanied last year's frozen crop  
are forgotten in looking forward, in happy  
anticipation, to the coming year and what  
it will bring.

"This is also noticeable in our U.F.A.  
and U.F.W.A. Things which loomed up  
in our organization as almost insurmount-  
able at times, now seem small and trivial.  
Perhaps during the latter part of 1928,  
with the discouragements facing us, we  
may have allowed ourselves to become  
indifferent to our great movement, but  
now, with melting snow and sunshiny  
days, we find ourselves taking new in-  
terest, new heart, and feel a firm deter-  
mination to put all our forces to work  
to keep our U.F.W.A. up to the highest  
point of efficiency and membership.

"Is your Local working to help to  
make our movement an irresistible force?"

"What are you doing to make your  
Local the influence for good that a  
U.F.W.A. Local should be in a com-  
munity?"

"Are you taking an interest in public  
affairs?"

"Are you giving the Juniors the support  
they need? Those are a few of the  
questions we should ask ourselves.

"In planning your program for the  
coming year, may I take the liberty of  
warning against undertaking too much.  
Better take one or two of the questions  
which our U.F.W.A. is interested in and  
concentrate on them. You know the old  
saying—'Better far to understand a few  
things thoroughly than a smattering



knowledge in a great many subjects and no real knowledge of any.

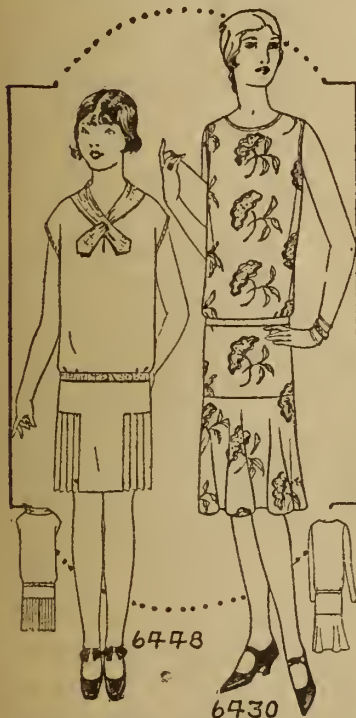
"I am anxious to know how your Local feel about the new pool assignment forms for membership fees, and if you are availing yourselves of this opportunity to get the fees in early this year.

"In closing let me thank you for again doing me the honor of electing me your Director, for the coming year. I appreciate this more than I can say. I shall try and profit by my experience and to the best of my ability, perform my duties as your director this year.

"I am looking forward to visiting all the Locals this summer, but feel I must go first to those I did not have the pleasure of visiting last year."

## "The U.F.A." Pattern Department

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6448. Girls' Dress.

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6430. Ladies' Dress.

Cut in 7 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size as pictured in the large view, requires 2 7-8 yards of 40 inch material. If made with sleeves 3 5-8 yards will be required. The width of the flounce at the lower edge with fulness extended is 3 yards. Price 15c.

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By AUNT CORDELIA

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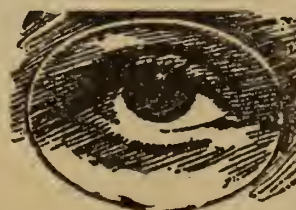
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salmon to its utmost, or to dress it up for a special occasion, the following recipe, with its rich sauce, will be found worth the trouble of making. Remove bones and skin from a can of salmon, separate into flakes and add 1-4 teaspoon salt, 2 teaspoons lemon juice, and a little paprika. Cook 1-2 cup bread crumbs with 1-2 cup milk; add salmon, then the yolks of 3 eggs, beaten until thick; then cut and fold in the whites of the eggs, beaten until dry. Turn into a buttered dish, set in a larger pan of hot water, and bake in a moderate oven until firm. For the sauce, melt 3 level tablespoons butter; add 3 level tablespoons flour and blend well; add slowly 1 cup milk and 1-2 cup cream, stirring constantly; bring to the boiling point; then add 1-2 teaspoon salt, pepper to taste, and 1-2 cup pimentos strained and mashed. (Note: Chopped hard-boiled egg may be used instead of the pimentos, but the latter add a good deal to the dish. They can be obtained

in small tins, and are inexpensive.)

**A delicious Salad Dressing** to serve with a fruit salad is made as follows: Beat the yolk of an egg in a double boiler, add quarter of a cup of maple syrup and cook about one minute until it thickens. Add a pinch of salt and fold in the juice of half a lemon, lastly one-half cup of whipped cream.

**Golden Glow:** A simple dessert. It requires 1 pint milk, 1 package lemon junket, 1 cup stewed apricots, 1 egg white, and 1 tablespoon sugar. Prepare half the milk and junket, according to directions given on the package; pour into five individual dessert glasses; rub the stewed apricots through a sieve, and sweeten to taste. When the junket is firm, add a layer of apricots; then prepare and add the balance of the milk and junket. When firm, add the beaten egg white, mixed with 2 tablespoons of the apricot pulp and 1 tablespoon sugar.

## U. F. A. Junior Activities

Watchword: SERVICE

Motto: EQUITY

### University Week and the Junior Conference

Dear Juniors:

We have just mailed to all Junior Secretaries information regarding the eleventh Annual University Week and we ask that the members of the Locals see that this is brought up before the Local at the next meeting.

This year something new is being tried at the Conference, as you will see by the little folders sent your Secretary. The Household Economics Department is offering short courses in cooking and sewing. The course in cooking includes canning and preserving, jelly making, vegetable, egg and fruit dishes and salads. The course in sewing includes simple stitches and finishes. Students taking the cooking course are asked to take aprons and those taking the sewing course are asked to take thimble, needles, scissors, thread and material for a simple cotton garment.

For the boys there will be a grain judging contest, and Locals that are sending boy delegates should see that they are prepared to enter this contest and this is something that every farm boy should be interested in and able to do. The Alberta Wheat Pool is offering three prizes for this contest—first prize is fifteen dollars, second prize, ten dollars, and third prize five dollars. Come on boys, and show the Wheat Pool and the University how much we appreciate this opportunity.

#### Two New Events

Besides these two new events on the the program of an already full to overflowing week, a new course is being offered to those who have attended the University Week before and are, therefore, familiar with the lectures and lessons given there. This new course is in literature and history. This is a splendid opportunity for our boys and girls and we hope that many of the boys and girls who have attended the University in previous years will return again this year and take this advanced course.

With so many new and interesting events added to the program of Con-

ference Week this year; with so many contests to add spice to the fun; with the alternative course in history and literature offered; we are expecting and hoping that there will be a large increase in the number of young people attending the University this year. Don't forget to register early this year and to send five dollars to Central Office as soon as you possibly can. We are looking forward to the best Conference we have ever had but it will take the co-operative effort of all our Locals, Senior and Junior alike, to accomplish this end.

Fraternally yours,

EDNA HULL,  
Secretary.

#### CHESTERWOLD JUNIORS

On Friday evening, February 22nd, the Chesterwold Juniors held a get-together dance in the Mound Red School, this being the first social evening of the New Year. There was a gratifying attendance, as nearly every Junior was present. A large homemade grain tank and four horse team was employed to convey a large number of the crowd that had farthest to go to the party. A most enjoyable time was had and the evening proved to be one continual round of merriment.

#### BISMARCK JUNIORS

The March meeting of the Bismark Juniors was held at the home of Miss Leone Hoar, on March 5th. The main business of the evening consisted of making arrangements for the dance and concert which was to be held on the 15th. After practising for the concert, lunch was served. The St. Patrick's dance and concert was a real success and amply repaid the Juniors for their labors. The program consisted of a play, two dialogues, songs and choruses, piano solo, a song and dialogue and the Irish Jig. After paying all expenses a balance of a little over seventeen dollars was realized.

#### TWO-IN-ONE OFFICERS

At the annual meeting of the Two-in-one Juniors the following officers were elected for 1929: President, Samuel McWhan; vice-president, Tom Coupland; secretary, Molly Coupland. Directors:

Elmer Burr, George Luco and Jack Coupland. On February 15th a Valentine masquerade dance was held in the very prettily decorated hall and a fine attendance was recorded. During the evening two boxes of chocolates were raffled and were won by Miss Shearer and Billy Coupland. On March 1st the Juniors put on a play entitled, "Enter Dora, Exit Dad," which was very entertaining. Those taking part were Fred Rallingson, John and Michael Buco and Molly Coupland. At the regular meeting on March 6th, Mr. M. L. Treng, of Lethbridge, spoke on "Planning and Beautifying a Model Irrigated Farm."

#### MAKE PRESENTATION

A very jolly surprise party was held on March 12th when some thirty members of the Beddington Junior Local gathered at the home of Charlie Scott, who is leaving the Beddington district, to wish him God-speed and good luck. During the evening, which was spent in playing games, Miss Irene Barker, president of the Local, on behalf of the members presented Mr. Scott with a very handsome cigarette case expressing in a few well chosen words the regret of the Local at losing one of its oldest members, and wishing him success and prosperity in his new home. At the last meeting of the Juniors, Mr. Buster Evans was elected vice-president to take Mr. Scott's place, and arrangements were made to hold a dance on March 27th. Fine collection for non-response to the Roll Call was seventy cents. It was decided that the play which the young people were working on should be postponed until July 1st.

#### EAST LETHBRIDGE ACTIVE

East Lethbridge Juniors are taking the reading course and have had many speakers from Lethbridge and district give talks on literature. Many interesting meetings have been held and the young people have enjoyed hearing of some of the great poets, authors and actors. During the winter, talks have been given on Pauline Johnston, Colonel McCrae, Drummond, Walter Allward, Margaret Anglin and Archibald Lampman. The Seniors arranged a series of house parties for the young people who spend the evening in listening to a chapter or two of "A People's Best," and in playing games. Interest is added to the reading course by the talks given by prominent men and women of the district on the different people mentioned in the books of the course, and the Juniors themselves have given splendid talks on the lives of some of our great Canadians. Debates are also much in favor with the East Lethbridge Juniors. Jean Dow and Tommy Chapman recently gained a victory over Eva King and Chris. Snowden in debating, "Resolved that the tractor is superior to the horse for farm work," the decision being in favor of the tractor. Country life versus city life will be debated at the next meeting of these very active Juniors.

### An Englishman Who Has Renounced His Title

About the time when a member of the Canadian House of Commons was seeking to persuade our Parliament to pass a resolution which might have meant the restoration of "titles of honor" in Canada, a young Englishman at Cambridge University who had inherited the title of "Lord Ennismore," announced



his renunciation of the title, and decided that in future he would use the family surname. That young Englishman is now known as Mr. Hare, and, like a great many others who have been brought up in the enjoyment of special privilege, has come to hold the belief that the wealth with which he has been endowed is not in justice his, but belongs to the community of working people who have laid the basis of all the great fortunes. A few other young Englishmen of title have recently renounced their titles, and decided to devote their lives to the removal of the social injustices which are today so glaring in all industrial nations—in Great Britain and in the United States—and also, it must be said, in Canada, where exactly the same forces are at work as in these more highly developed countries.

The Canadian House of Commons happily defeated the resolution to restore titles in Canada, and we shall therefore be saved from the creation of an artificial aristocracy of titled rich men. We shall be saved from one of the temptations to a silly snobbishness. It is pleasing to think that Canadians as a whole (at any rate the majority of their representatives in Parliament) share the opinion of the great British dramatist, Bernard Shaw, who once said, very truly, that titles merely serve to make inferior men seem great, while really great men refuse titles, because "they are jealous of them."

## A False "Patriotism"

Mr. Hare, the former Lord Ennismore referred to above, had recently some wise things to say about a certain kind of so-called "patriotism," which he considers to be a great evil. It is the patriotism of the man who says, "My country, right or wrong." He thinks this kind of patriotism is due to false teaching in the schools, and writes:

"Look at the upbringing of the British child. At home his father or uncle tells him how he fought for this country in the Great War, or in the Boer war; he plays with tin soldiers in scarlet uniforms and learns to 'beat the Germans.' At school, his history books tell him about the magnificent exploits of his fellow-countrymen against the Boers, the Zulus or the Arabs. . . . And when he is adult he listens to the jingo speeches of leading politicians. *The German child, the French child, the Italian child, is brought up in just the same way.* Then, when the perpetual economic conflict between members of the ruling class in different countries, or between them and their colored serfs, comes to a head, the workers are ready to be sent to the slaughter house, a foreign battle-field, to die, as they believe, for their *country*. The workers have not yet learnt that most of these 'patriots' are fooling them. There are only two ways that I can see for breaking this obstacle—one is the education of the people, the other, conscious international action, political and economic."

Whether we accept Mr. Hare's views or not, it is certainly worth our while to know that some men who are students of what is going on in the world have come to hold these opinions. Great English poets, like Shelley, said similar things a hundred years ago, and made themselves very unpopular but today many of these men are recognized as the genuine patriots of their generation. And it is interesting to note today that the opinions of Mr. Hare are supported on this subject of true and false patriotism by so distinguished an Englishman as Arthur Ponsonby, M.P., who as a boy

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was a page in the court of Queen Victoria, and afterwards spent a great part of his life in the diplomatic service, who became Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs in a British Government, and has been mentioned as the probable choice for Foreign Secretary in the next British Cabinet. Mr. Ponsonby, by the way, has written a book entitled "Falsehood in Wartime," which has created a great stir, and which everyone who really wants to prevent another war occurring, would find it interesting to read.

## RESOLUTION PROPOSING TARIFF

(Continued from page 23)

importations and exportations in cheese, butter, eggs, and potatoes, and protested that Canada ought not to permit the United States farmer to supply the Canadian people in this way without attempting to hold that market for our own farmers.

Mr. MacLachlan's sub-amendment proposed development of export trade by: "(a) an immediate and substantial reduction in the British preference as a step towards freer relations between Canada and other nations;

"(b) substantial reductions of customs tariff on agricultural implements, automobiles and other articles used in the production of the products of Western Canada; and

"(c) a more vigorous policy of extending markets for the surplus production of the Prairie Provinces."

Gordon Forster adjourned the debate to the apparent relief of all, with the possible exception of the Conservative leader. Mr. McGillivray left the chamber and was not present when the prorogation took place. The adjournment meant the ending of the resolution.

## Legislature Against Advertising by the Dental Profession

Resolution by W. C. Smith Defeated by Narrow Margin

EDMONTON, March 18.—Debate on a resolution moved by W. C. Smith, the U.F.A. member for Redcliffe, proposing to amend the Dental Association Act to permit advertising, found George Hoadley, the Minister of Agriculture whose work for public health has brought him into conflict at times with professional interests, on this occasion on the side of the professions. The resolution was defeated by a small majority.

Moving the adoption of the resolution, Mr. Smith reviewed the action of the Legislature in 1927, when the section prohibiting advertising had been struck out of the act. It had been thought at that time that this would permit dentists to advertise prices, etc., but this had been proven false by events. He cited the case of a dentist who had been put to the expense of securing counsel and spending much time and money to answer two charges. On each occasion when the case was about to come to court it had been withdrawn. It looked more like persecution than prosecution. The proposed amendment would do positively what the Legislature had intended in 1927, but had only done negatively. Mr. Smith outlined the four additional provisions which protected the members of the Association against unfair advertising. He showed a schedule

of prices drawn up by eleven dentists in fairly large towns in Ontario. Prices in Alberta were out of proportion to the ability of large numbers of people to pay. He had known people to travel from Southern Alberta to the United States and pay the expenses of the trip by saving on dental work. It was a matter that greatly affected the health, the life, of the community. He did not believe that it would seriously affect the dental profession.

## HOADLEY SUPPORTS VIEW OF PROFESSION

The Minister of Health said that he was glad of the unique opportunity of saying something in defence of a profession. He agreed with the necessity of giving cheaper service to the people who were unable to pay, but he would not support anything that would lower the standard of the profession. He was anxious that the people should have the best. Only a few of these men cared to advertise. He had a petition against the bill from Medicine Hat which only one dentist had refused to sign. (Mr. Smith said he had one to the contrary.) Mr. Hoadley stated his intention to establish a dental clinic in Edmonton as soon as the new hospital wing was completed. The clinics would give service at terms which people could afford to pay and the deficiency, if any, would be met out of the public purse. Circuit advertising in small towns and villages took the loose cash out of those places and made dental work for the profession unprofitable there. He had refused to introduce the bill as Minister of Health and he could not support it.

G. H. Webster, (Lib.), Calgary, supported the bill. He thought that the best interests of the people could be served by letting them know what they were going to have to pay. He objected to any class of men having the right to establish a close organization which would enable them to charge what they wished.

C. L. Gibbs endorsed the Bill. He thought that a scale of charges would be better than high pressure advertising and gave instances which amused the Assembly.

C. Y. Weaver said that the dental profession was not as eminent as other professions; but Canadian dentists were acknowledged to be among the best in the world. Those who advertised in the professions were not usually the most reputable. Advertising and display could make anything attractive, even an undertaking parlor.

J. F. Lymburn also opposed the bill. He asked which was the greater menace to public well-being—prices that tended to be prohibitive or low grade work?

## "A RED HERRING" THINKS FRED WHITE

Fred White thought that Mr. Hoadley had dragged a red herring across the trail. The establishing of clinics was another matter from the thing in hand. Whether a man did or did not advertise was no criterion of the value of his work. He asserted that the Minister had given assurance of the establishing of dental clinics previously. It had not yet been done.

When the question was put a standing vote was taken, the count being so close, twenty for and twenty-two against, that a record was demanded. The vote finally stood at twenty-three to twenty-five, the loyalty of the treasury benches defeating the bill. The three Conservatives present voted against the bill also, but other party lines were crossed.

## UNUSED RAILWAY GRADE

Chris. Pattinson, (Labor) Edson, secured the endorsement of the Assembly for a resolution asking that title and interest of the unused grade of the C.N.R. and G.T.P. railways between Evansburg and Jasper be turned over to the Province, so as to enable the Province to use the same as a highway to the Jasper Park boundary.

O. L. McPherson supported the resolution.

## Government Will Care for Aged Teachers

Premier and Lang Confer, and Amended Resolution Is Result

Although in its original form the resolution introduced by Hector Lang on the subject of a pension fund for teachers was not acceptable, for reasons cited in the report of proceedings in the Legislature of March 12th, it was accepted in revised form later in the week.

In this form it consists simply in a recommendation that fair and reasonable provision be made for teachers who have had long service in the profession. Premier Brownlee, in the original debate, pointed out that the Government were not in a position to commit themselves to a general pensions scheme, without further investigation, but said that every consideration would be given to genuinely needy cases.

The Premier and Mr. Lang accordingly conferred, and the following amended resolution, unanimously adopted on March 14th, was the result:

That this Assembly is of the opinion that the Minister of Education make inquiry into the cases of teachers who, having rendered long service in the profession, are unable to continue on account of ill health or old age and should be authorized to make such provision for such teachers as in his opinion, after inquiry, may appear fair and reasonable.

## Premier on Work of Agent General's Office

British Interest in Alberta Never Greater, Declares Brownlee

EDMONTON, March 12th.—Several times during the present and former sessions references have been made by Liberal members in the Legislature to the appointment of Herbert Greenfield as Agent General for Alberta in London, the suggestion being made that the office was a sinecure; today Premier Brownlee replied, very strongly emphasizing the importance of the work attached to this office.

During the debate on the budget the Liberal leader, J. T. Shaw, when challenged as to where he would commence paring down to save expenditure, replied, "At the London office."

On February 7th under the name of J. W. Frame, Liberal member for Athabasca, questions were asked as to the costs of maintaining this office, including details of expenditure with special reference to the English boys being sent out to the schools of agriculture. Several references were made to the matter in connection with the engaging of lady doctors for rural work. This continual



sniping culminated in an open attack on Tuesday evening, March 5th, when the appropriation for salaries of the Colonization Branch was being considered in committee of supply. George H. Webster (Lib.) moved that the vote of \$9,815 be cut in half. This he admitted would mean the closing of the office in six months. The motion was defeated.

Mr. Webster had been backed by the Liberal leader, J. T. Shaw. Both these members questioned the value of the returns received for these expenditures. Mr. Webster thought this "pension of the ex-Premier was far too costly."

Premier Brownlee in a vigorous reply charged the Liberal group with having prejudice against the London office and wondered if the attitude were any reflection of dislike on the part of Canada House to the Provinces having representatives of their own at the heart of the empire. He spoke at some length on the work of Mr. Greenfield; of the lectures he gave before the public of Great Britain; of the publicity issued from his office; of the guidance given to prospective settlers; of the connections made with business interests; and the definite attraction of English capital toward investment in Alberta. Many of the results, said the Premier, were of an intangible nature and would take time to show. He would say, however, that interest in Alberta was never greater in England than at present and that the London office was of great value.

#### REFUSE TO SELL TO U.S. TRUST

ST. JOHN, N.B.,—Power Trust propaganda to the effect that "public ownership sentiment is on the wane in Canada" is evidently deceiving even some of the large power companies of the United States.

Imbrie and Co. of New York sent representatives here recently in an effort to purchase the Government-owned water power development of New Brunswick. Premier Baxter stated that the concern sought an exclusive franchise to distribute electric energy in the Province. When this was refused, the company offered to purchase the Government hydro-electric development at Musquash. This was also declined.

When the present Government took office one of their first acts was to transfer the power development of Grand Falls on the St. John River to the International Paper Co. Since then efforts have been made to secure the St. John Hydro plant, but the Government has so far frowned on these proposals, for the very good reason that the people of New Brunswick are overwhelmingly in favor of holding on to the publicly-owned plants.

#### ELECTRIC POWER AND CAMPAIGN FUNDS

In an editorial discussing the recent revelations in connection with the Seven Sisters deal in Manitoba, the Red Deer Advocate says: "Premiers will have their hands full if they endeavor to personally supervise all branches of the party who are willing to accept funds from power interests, or other interests seeking consideration from Government and Legislature. The clean, straight, minor business interests may realize some day that the tremendous power of the mergers of capital which are welded and linked together, big men having stock in 25 to 100 companies which assist, support and protect one another because of these joint interests, should be replaced by the more democratic systems of public ownership and state operation and control."

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### FINANCIAL STATEMENT for year ending 31st December, 1928

ASSETS	LIABILITIES
Cash, Bonds, etc. — \$1,118,732.31	Reserve for Unearned Premiums — \$ 146,972.46
Assessments, Unpaid — 55,858.74	Losses Unadjusted — 19,782.18
Premium Notes Unassessed — 1,503,201.40	Accounts Payable — 76.59
	<b>SURPLUS for Policy Holders' Protection — 2,510,961.22</b>
<b>\$2,677,792.45</b>	<b>\$2,677,792.45</b>

C. D. CORBOULD, C.A.

Cash Surplus over Liabilities \$1,007,760.82.

Total Assets for Policy Holders' Protection \$2,677,792.45—an increase for 1928 of over \$191,000.00.

New Business written in 1928—\$61,948,173.00.

Total Insurance in force \$152,282,509.00—an increase for 1928 of \$17,746,246.00.

The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Company has more fire insurance in force in Western Canada than any other Company operating in the territory. The Wawanesa Mutual is the best example of successful co-operation in Western Canada today. It has saved its members nearly 50 per cent of their premiums for 30 years and deserves your active support.

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# NEWS FROM ALBERTA DAIRY POOL HEAD OFFICE

Official Information for Members of the Alberta Co-operative Dairy Producers, Ltd.

## To the Cream Producers of Alberta

Which System of Marketing Will You Use? Points About the Two Systems.

We have now come to the time of the year when a great many of our farmers will be starting to ship cream again. As in the past nearly every farmer who is shipping cream will receive solicitations from various creamery companies pointing out the advantages and merits of shipping cream to the various independent creameries. This brings us to the question of whether the produce dealer system of marketing or the Co-operative system will pay the producer the greatest returns for his produce.

Every farmer, if he is shipping cream, has got to decide on using one of these two systems in marketing his cream. It is therefore the duty of every farmer to give some thought and study to this all important question. Let us assume that both systems have equal support from the producers and are each financed and managed efficiently, then why is it in the interests of every farmer to support the Co-operative system in preference to the private dealer system?

### Some of the Reasons

Some of the reasons for supporting the co-operative system are as follows:

1. A Co-operative marketing organization aims to divert the ordinary profits of the dealer system from the pocket of the dealer into the pocket of the producer.
2. A Co-operative marketing organization aims to put the savings of a more efficient marketing system into the producer's pocket.
3. A co-operative marketing organization strives to stabilize the prices by orderly marketing.
4. The co-operative marketing organization aims to secure for its members higher prices for superior quality and service.

### Largest in the Province

Every business worth while has been built by men of courage who have had confidence enough in a new idea to put it into action. This applies equally well to our present Alberta Dairy Pool. Through the confidence of the cream producers of Alberta and the sound basis on which the present Alberta Dairy Pool is organized, we are now in a position to state that the three Pool units operating at Edmonton, Alix and Calgary, are the three largest creameries in the Province.

During the past few months it has been easy to get new members to join the Dairy Pool on account of the fact that the Pool is now on its feet and going strong. It has paid the full market price for cream received during the past year and in addition was the first to consider that it was the duty of the Creamery to pay the express on all cream received. This is true co-operation because the express charges are pooled and all members receive the same returns irrespective of where their shipping point may be located. It has been admitted by both those in favor of co-operative marketing and those opposed to it that the new Alberta Dairy Pool is operating on the soundest possible basis. Last year it paid, in addition to the market price, from 3 cents to 3½ cents more per lb. for butterfat to its members in the form of dividends.

### Why Basis Is Soundest

For those who are not yet shipping to the Pool it might be well to point out why the new Pool organization is operating on

the soundest possible basis. The reason for this statement is because the Pool has adopted the policy of concentrating volume at strategic points. After all, in any creamery business it is volume that earns profits or losses. For example, to manufacture 100 cans of cream into butter per day it requires so much machinery and creamery equipment and so much labor. If that volume be increased to 150 cans the same amount of machinery and the same number of men can handle the extra fifty cans at no additional expense to the creamery. It is on account of the fact that we have such a large volume of cream concentrated at Edmonton, Alix and Calgary that we are able to make butter on the most efficient and most economical basis.

Another important factor in connection with the new Dairy Pool is that with the large volume received the proper grading for churning purposes can be carried out whereby the Pool can make the highest possible quality of butter.

These are some of the reasons why we feel that every cream producer should not only give his support to the Pool by shipping his cream but should encourage others to join in this great co-operative effort to place our dairy industry on an equal basis with the dairy industries of Denmark, New Zealand and Australia, where co-operation is the basis of the dairy industry.

### MEMBERS WHO COUNT

Some farmers will sign a co-operative contract if they think it is a death decree for the middle-man.

Others will sign if they imagine it is like writing a letter to Santa Clause.

Still others will put their John Henry on a contract if they believe they are going to be able to hold up the consumer.

BUT — the only farmer who counts in a co-op. is the fellow who signs up in full realization of the fact that he is going into business and that he is going to get results only by doing his full share of the job.—From "The Minute Book."

### To U.F.A. Locals

We trust that every U.F.A. Local will take an interest in increasing the membership of the Dairy Pool in view of the fact that it was the U.F.A. organization that brought the Dairy Pool into being in the first place. Full information can be received by writing to either the Northern Alberta Dairy Pool, Edmonton; The Central Alberta Dairy Pool, Alix, or the Southern Alberta Dairy Pool, Calgary.

Remember the Pool pays the full market prices for cream, pays the express charges, and returns to the producers their pro-rata share of all the profits earned in the manufacturing of their cream into butter. If you are shipping cream we are counting on you to ship your cream to the Dairy Pool, which is owned, controlled and operated by the Dairy Producers of Alberta.

## Our System Is Like the New Zealand System

We were talking the other day to one of our new members who had returned to Alberta after spending a year and a half in New Zealand. He said, "Over in New Zealand the creameries are all worked on the co-operative plan just like we are starting to do in Alberta. There the creameries are owned by the producers and it is a small creamery that doesn't make 1,000,000 pounds of butter. This large volume manufactured in each plant is one reason why they can ship their butter 12,000 miles and sell it cheaper than we want to sell ours. They find that dairying pays the most when the producers get together to see that their butter is manufactured at the lowest cost."

The same conditions of manufacturing butter prevail in Alberta. Every creamery that is operated at a loss and is not really needed means that the prices that the creamery operators can pay the producers will be just that much less. That is, the price will have to be low enough to take care of the costs of running the unnecessary creameries. By sticking together and shipping their cream to one central point such as Edmonton, Alix or Calgary, the producers are bound to have enough volume so as to operate on the most economical basis and thereby obtain more for their cream than they can in any other way. When a farmer's feed supply is reduced he can't afford to keep as many cows as he could when he had an abundance of feed.

### What Happens?

If he does what happens? Well we all know from experience what happens. The cow does just what a creamery operator does. She keeps her own back warm first before she puts anything in the pail to help pay the farmer for his trouble. So with creameries. The farmer's cream has first got to stand the cost of keeping the creamery alive. If there is any profit left over and above the cost of operating the creamery then it can be returned to the farmer in higher prices. We all know that the cow that can produce the largest amount of butterfat at the lowest cost per pound



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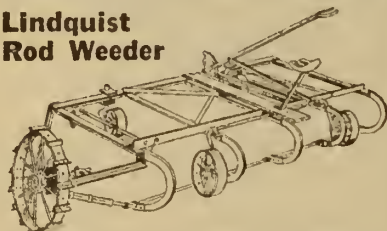
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is the cow that will make the farmer the most money. The same with creameries. The creamery that can produce the largest amount of butter at the lowest cost per pound will pay the farmer the most money. *Of course that is provided the farmers own the creamery.*

This advice from a man who has just come back from a country where the farmers know both their cows and their creameries fits in perfectly with the ideas that the members of the Northern, Central and Southern Dairy Pools are putting into service. The more that farmers get the same ideas and join with them in this great enterprise the greater will their success be. And by success we mean the returns we can get for milking our cows.

### NEWS FROM WHEAT POOL

(Continued from page 14)

entrance to Prince Rupert were improved by the placing of two lights, it would be possible to have the nine-pence differential removed and the saving effected in this way would make the shipment of grain through this port cheaper than via Vancouver."

### FOR YOUR ATTENTION

Large numbers of U.F.A. newspapers are being returned by the postal authorities for the reason that members have changed their addresses. These papers are being taken off the Pool mailing list and cannot be put on again except by the request of a member and upon receipt of his correct address.

It may be that some members are receiving two copies of *The U.F.A.*, because of the fact that they are both Pool and U.F.A. members. In order to prevent this duplication, all Pool members who are receiving two copies should advise the Pool office immediately.

## 1929 Co-operative Prospects Optimistic

In his annual review of the co-operative movement for 1928, Chris. L. Christensen, head of the Division of Co-operative Marketing, U.S. Department of Agriculture, concludes with the significant statement:

"The linking together of certain marketing functions through overhead agencies for the centralized control of selling, directing distribution to market, and grading and packing according to uniform standards, increases the effectiveness of the local co-operative associations.

"A review of 1928 shows that the co-operative form of business is peculiarly well adapted to the farming industry. It is inherently sound, and definite progress is being made in applying better business methods to the production and marketing of farm products through co-operative associations.

"The outlook for 1929 is especially favorable, primarily because our knowledge of the essentials of successful co-operative organization is continually increasing and because the number of farmers who appreciate the importance of the movement is growing."

### Wrong Information

In a syndicated article written by George M. Murray for the Southam newspapers, a statement is made that H. W. Wood entered into an arrangement with the Mitsui corporation of Japan for the exclusive sale of Pool wheat in the Far

East. Also that China has been buying wheat in England because of a Chinese boycott of everything Japanese. This statement is not correct. The Wheat Pool is not bound to sell exclusively to the Mitsui or any other company in the Orient and sales direct to China this year have been larger for the same period than any other year.

## A Co-operative Succeeds—

IF and WHEN members have sufficient confidence in their association to ignore the occasional tempting offers of private dealers.

IF and WHEN members can talk as intelligently about the plan and purpose of their organization as about the productive operations on their own farms.

IF and WHEN the foundation of co-operation is not solely a promise of profits, but a conviction that co-operation will bring the best possible returns under the circumstances.

IF and WHEN members ignore rumors and always seek the facts of the business from headquarters.

IF and WHEN the management knows the common pitfalls of both private and co-operative business enterprises and seeks constantly to avoid them.

IF and WHEN each member seeks to benefit from his own skill in producing high-quality products and realizes it is only the top notchers of quality that can expect top notch prices.

GEO. F. JOHNSON.

A great executive is one who has the wit to keep still while other men do the work instead of butting in to show his authority.—*Prince Albert Herald.*

## Trade With Russia (Western Producer)

There are indications in the Old Country that there is a growing feeling that perhaps a mistake might have been made in severing business relations with the Soviet government. It is two years since the break occurred. Since that time, Germany, France, Scandinavia and other countries have transacted a great amount of business with the Russians, while Great Britain has been unable to participate. Great Britain is no more secure from revolution than she was when trade was carried on with Russia. The unemployment is just as prevalent in Great Britain as it was before the break occurred. The Russians are not suffering severely from the British ostracism as they can secure all the goods they want from countries not quite so squeamish concerning the political morals of those with whom they deal. As a matter of fact, as was pointed out in these columns before, there is a certain amount of hypocrisy mixed up with the British attitude towards Russia. The British sell their goods to cannibals, brigand tribes in Asia, unprincipled natives of all descriptions, in fact, to any set or class or sect or racial division anywhere in the world except in Russia. The British may disapprove as much as they like of Russian political methods and ideals, but that is no reason why they should not do business with them. As far as the propaganda carried on by the Bolsheviks in other countries is concerned, if it has any dangers, it can be dealt with by dealing with the cause of the conditions which create the danger much better than by forcibly repressing the expression of unacceptable theories.



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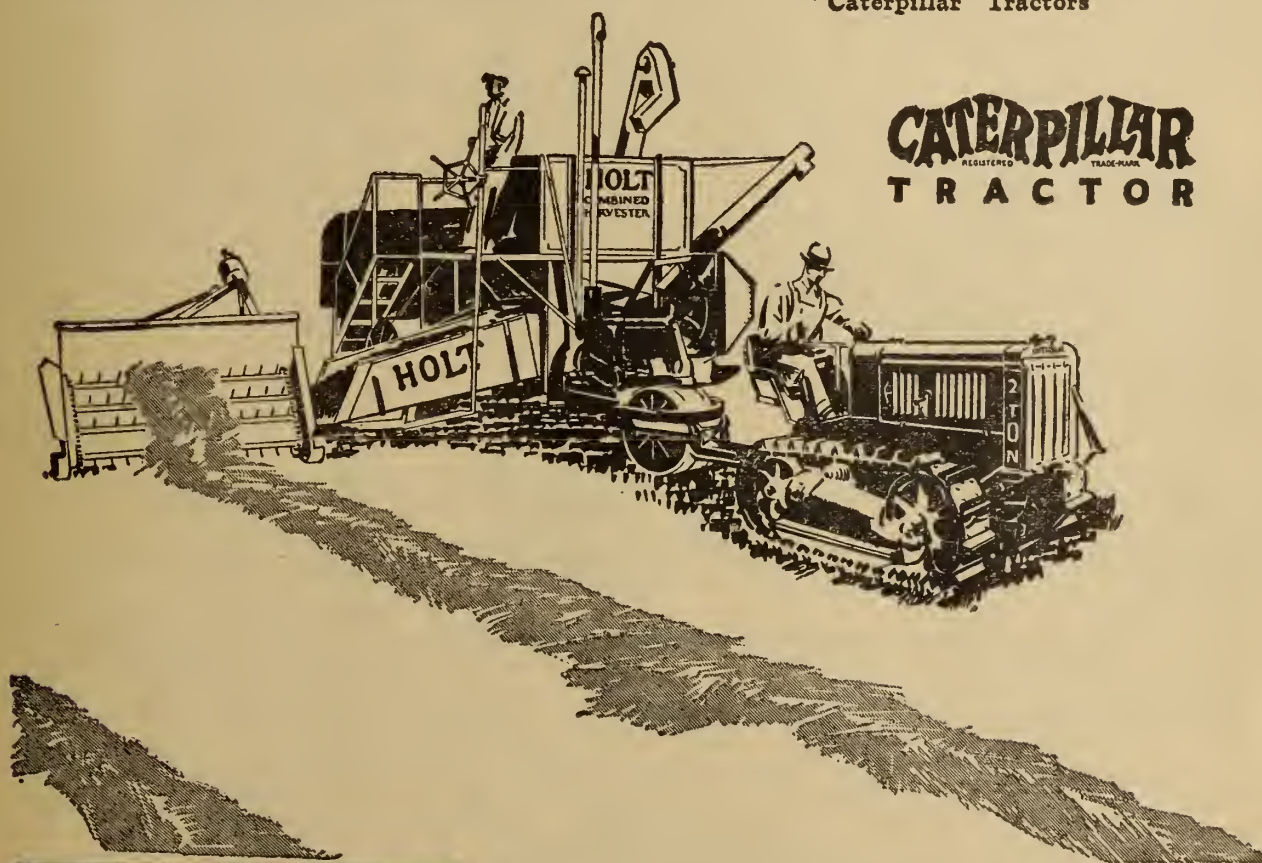
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 Peace River Tractor & Equipment Co.,  
 Grande Prairie, Alta.  
 Powell Equipment Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.  
 The Tractor & Thresher Co., Saskatoon, Sask.  
 Union Tractor & Harvester Co. Ltd.,  
 Calgary, Alta.



# NEWS FROM THE HEAD OFFICE of the ALBERTA LIVESTOCK POOL

Official Information for Members of the Alberta Co-operative Livestock Producers, Ltd.

## Successful Pool Meetings

During the week of March 11th to 16th, Fred McDonald, director of the Central Board, held a successful series of meetings in the Cardston district. A considerable number of farmers signed the Local Association contract. This district is joining with the Southern Alberta Co-operative Association at Lethbridge.

Recently H. N. Stearns addressed meetings at Spedden, Mallaig, Elk Point, Lindberg, and Heinburg. These meetings were well attended, particularly the meeting at Spedden, where there were approximately 250 people present. Great interest was manifested at all of these meetings, and a general feeling of strong support to the Livestock Pool.

On Friday, March 15th, Mr. Stearns held a meeting at Duchess. There was a large attendance at this meeting. The Brooks Association handle shipments of livestock from this point. Great interest in the local association as well as the selling organization was in evidence at this meeting. The Brooks Association is steadily increasing its membership, and volume of business. At this meeting a number of ranchers expressed themselves as being strongly in favor of the co-operative marketing of livestock, and it is expected that in the not far distant future, a considerable number will avail themselves of the services of our organization.

A. B. Haarstad, Second Vice-President of the Alberta Livestock Pool, was one of several guests entertained by the Ponoka Board of Trade and U.F.A. Local at a very successful banquet held at Ponoka on March 15th, when 300 persons were present. Mr. Haarstad gave a general outline of the history of the Pool and its structure and methods and plans for the year, and urged all present to get behind this co-operative marketing enterprise which the farmers have launched. Dean Howes, of the University of Alberta, gave a most interesting address during the evening, and Mr. Scott of the Alberta Department of Agriculture described the work which is under his jurisdiction.

## Fear Farm Tariff May Cause Loss of Goodwill

In a recent despatch to the *Calgary Herald* and *Edmonton Journal*, C. O. Smith, Washington correspondent, declares that there is growing apprehension among many of the United States interests of the loss of goodwill which they fear will follow in the wake of the adoption of the proposed drastic increases in the tariff against farm products, including livestock. Mr. Smith writes in part:

There is growing evidence in the press of this country of appreciation of Canada's feeling towards the proposed tariff changes. More weeklies and dailies are appearing with articles pointing to the danger of loss of Canadian trade and good

will. "Why misuse a good customer?" the *Wall Street Journal* asks. "The short-sightedness of this should be apparent to anyone producing or manufacturing goods of any kind, including farm products. Such tariffs merely earn the ill-will and lessen the purchasing power of one of our most important customers."

The *Wall Street Journal* tells the man who raises wheat, or oranges, corn or cotton, the carpenter, the iron puddler, the manufacturer, that a foreign trade balance on the right side means markets for their goods, and employment for the worker. "The more of such trade we have the greater will be our demand for labor, as well as for the capital and enterprise, and Canada buys from us almost twice as much as she sells to us."

In another article Mr. Smith writes:

"Canadian papers are taking seriously the demand for increased tariffs on farm products demanded by agricultural interests appearing before the house committee on ways and means. An article has been going the rounds of the Canadian press giving figures to show that the farmers of the United States would receive no benefit whatever from a higher tariff even if it were prohibitory. There are other facts, also, to be considered, leading the careful man to the belief that in the event of increased tariffs the United

States might be pinched more than Canada.

## Must Indeed Be Sickly

"The article referred to tabulates the agricultural products exported from Canada into the United States in the fiscal year ending March 31, 1928. The total amounts to one-third of one per cent of our agricultural production. American agriculture must indeed be weak and sickly if a trickle of that size threatens to engulf it. Behold an elephant with uplifted trunk and flattened ears, fleeing in terror from a mouse.

"But to complete the picture the article also tabulates the agricultural products entering into Canada from the United States in the same period. The total is actually more than Canada sells here of such products. The question then is, of what is our agriculture afraid?

"Canada also has the right to enact tariffs. Apparently she intends to defer tariff changes until some time after our legislation is completed. It is easy to understand the reason for this. If Canadian products are obliged to climb over a high wall to get into the United States, no gates will be made in that wall to permit American goods to get into Canada. A few painful lines of barbed wire might be stretched across the top of the wall that we build."

## Pool Field Organization Work and Other Pool Problems

A Report Presented to the Annual Convention of the Alberta Livestock Pool, by H. N. Stearns, Vice-President

Co-operative marketing of livestock calls for a different form of organization, both locally and in the selling end of the business, from any other co-operative assembling and marketing organization handling any other farm products. For instance, in regard to our wheat, when the Wheat Pool was organized in 1923, and we were ready to deliver the crop for the purpose of marketing, there was practically no change necessary locally. We delivered our wheat to the local elevators as usual, with whom the Wheat Pool had made arrangements to work under contract. In the case of the Dairy Pool, we deliver a can of cream to the local railway agent, consigned to the nearest unit of the Dairy Pool, and practically the same thing applies to the marketing of eggs and poultry, but with livestock the situation is entirely different.

John Jones or Bill Smith cannot deliver one, two or three head of cattle, or a wagon load of hogs at the local shipping point, and consign them to our selling organization for sale, unless they are prepared to meet the necessary expense involved in transportation charges, which in less than carloads would be ruinous. Consequently, we require a form of organization that will meet these conditions and give the required service on a cost basis.

## Most Solid Foundation

In making a statement that we have developed a form of local organization that meets these conditions, equally as

well, if not better than any so far organized on the American Continent, I believe after having made a study of the situation, and having obtained the opinion of responsible authorities from south of the border, that we have built our co-operative livestock marketing organization on the most solid foundation known up to the present time. But even if we are in this favorable position, we cannot avoid admitting that we have certain weaknesses in our organization. In making the following survey, I wish to mention the fact that the situation is under review from a Provincial wide viewpoint, and not from the local viewpoint.

At the present time we have 34 local Associations, in connection with the Central, over which you have complete control, in this, the Annual Convention. Each one of these locals has certain problems to meet and deal with common to the others. For instance, local administration, system of organization, assembling of shipments, accounting, etc. But on the other hand volume of stock production varies as between Associations, also transportation facilities, opposition from local buyers, trucks, etc. So that in some respects what will apply in the case of one Association will not always do in another. Therefore our organization problem is a rather complex one.

## A Successful Year

Last year, being the first in which our organization had complete control of its own affairs, has proven to be a successful



one. The Board found it necessary to follow a more or less conservative policy in conducting the business of the organization, and consequently we were not able to carry on country organization work as extensively as we would have liked to have done. However, with the assistance of our Manager and President, the majority of the local associations in the Province from the south to the north of Peace River have been visited and assisted with their problems where necessary, in some cases two or three times. This work has been carried on at a minimum cost as the financial statements will show.

While the majority of the locals are in a strong healthy condition, and giving good service, there are a few that have either stood still or slipped back, owing to poor service from the Association, caused by lack of a clear conception of the principles of co-operative marketing, or indifference to their responsibility as to management on the part of local officers. When one or more of these locals get into this position it reflects on the organization as a whole. Our opposition do not hesitate to use this as propaganda against another Association that is functioning properly in a district far removed from where the difficulty exists.

At the present time the Central body have no authority to take control of a local Association and set it going right, and in some cases it is almost impossible to make progress. Therefore, it seems highly desirable in the best interests of the organization as a whole, that the Convention give the Central Board authority to deal with such situations when they arise. While the Board do not in any way desire to dictate to the locals, experience has proven that under certain circumstances, the authority asked for is necessary.

#### Local Accounting

The problem of accounting in the locals is one that should be developed along uniform lines, until the same system is used by all of the locals. Standardization in every direction possible should receive our most serious consideration. The question of audit, that has been before us for some time, seems to be nearer a solution than ever before. As mentioned in the Board Report, organization of a Co-operative Audit Bureau, operated on a cost basis, should prove of great value to our organization, and would eliminate the dissatisfaction that exists in some instances on account of local audits where trading statements and analysis of costs have not been provided to the membership. A system of this kind should receive the whole-hearted support of our membership.

The trucking problem is one that so far we have been unable to deal with to any great extent. Up to the present time farmers in the territory surrounding Edmonton and Calgary seem to be content to ship direct to the plants by truck, on the assumption that they receive a higher net return, especially in regard to hogs. This is disproven by our Manager's report on hog marketing. It is quite evident that a trucking system will have to be developed to meet this situation, controlled by the producers themselves.

The subject of local manager's commission is one that is frequently discussed among the members in the local Associations, and it would seem desirable to give consideration to the possibility of working out a uniform commission for all Associations that would provide sufficient remuneration for services rendered, and



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ACCURATE SOWING—The feed runs on Massey-Harris No. 11 Drills fit perfectly. Seed is sown accurately and positively without being bruised or crushed.

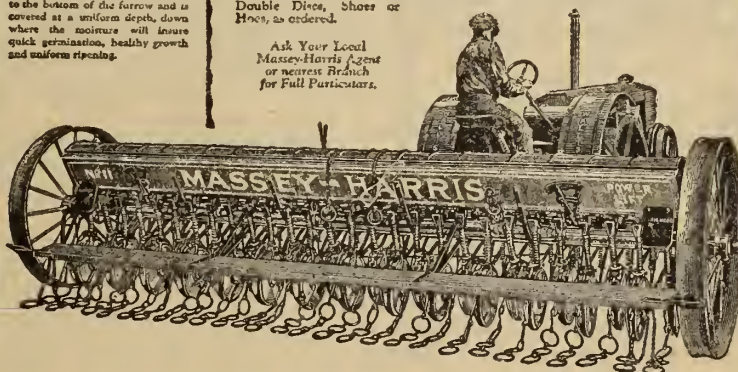
DURABLE GRAIN BOX—Unlike wood boxes, the steel boxes on Massey-Harris No. 11 Drills will not rot, warp or crack under exposure to the weather. Also, the alignment of the feed runs is always maintained on these steel boxes, whereas, when a wood box becomes old and rotted it is practically impossible to keep the feed runs screwed up to their proper position.

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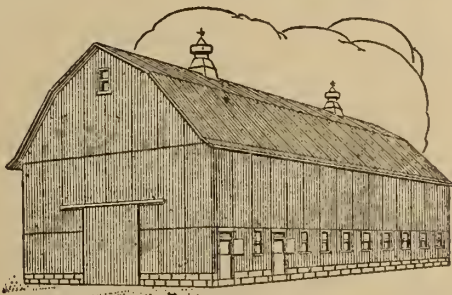
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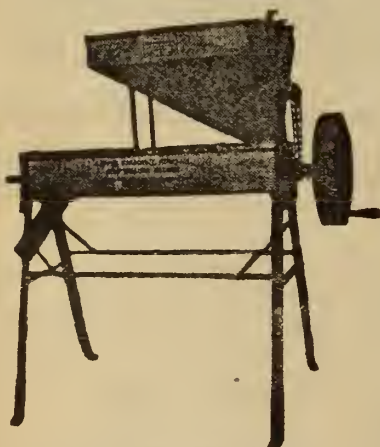
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at the same time would not be unduly high or unreasonably low.

### Where Volume Is Small

A considerable number of requests have come to the Central, for service from farmers who reside in districts where the volume of stock is too small to operate an association successfully. Some means must be found to extend service to them as soon as possible. In some districts misunderstanding exists among members as to shipping costs per cwt., particularly in regard to hogs. Where one association's hogs are sold on home weights and grades, the local charges, including selling commission, are shown and in an adjoining association that ships to the terminal market, the local and terminal charges are both shown on settlements, and the difference is not always easily understood by the members.

During the past year, I have had an opportunity to discuss matters of local management with a considerable number of local managers. The general opinion was that a managers' conference held apart from the Annual Meeting, where problems of management alone could be discussed between themselves and the manager of the selling organization, would be of considerable benefit, and would lead to a better understanding in regard to dealing with local problems. I trust this Convention will give this matter serious consideration.

The result of the past year's efforts as regards organization work has been a steady tightening up of the locals, and a clearer understanding of what our whole organization is trying to do. Farmers from one end of the Province to the other are demanding more and better co-operative livestock marketing service. It is our task to see that they get it. During this year, a re-signup will have to be dealt with, and it is expected that those interests who are opposed to co-operative marketing will bend every effort to retard our progress. However, in all probability, our organizations will come through bigger and stronger than ever. But to attain this result, we will have to do our best in putting the new sign-up over.

### THE ALBERTA TEACHERS ALLIANCE

(Continued from page 15)

the Divisional Board? This would mean a clash between the directly elected representatives of the people—the Divisional Board—and the indirectly elected representatives—the General Board.

(2) The creation of the General Board mill-rate would provide an easy means of unloading on the wealthy rural areas the burden of financing the poorer areas. (If it be assumed that depopulated, drought-stricken or sparsely populated areas should be a charge on the Province as a whole through Provincial grants, then, surely, the best method of financing such areas should be by means of arranging for payment of government grants in inverse proportion to the assessment per room, and by equalization grants.)

(3) The General Board, consisting of the twenty chairmen of the Divisional Boards, will not be a directly elected authority and will likely be viewed with suspicion on that account alone: it is somewhat of an innovation in British institutions—a complete break from tradition and practice—to have other than directly elected boards functioning as tax-levying authorities.

(4) A Province-wide tax-levying authority such as the General Board seems to be too far removed from those who pay

the taxes to be received with confidence by the rank and file of the tax-payers.

### Smaller Divisional Area

In our opinion, the Divisions are altogether too large in area to enable the Board to meet together and transact business and, generally, to direct regularly the administration of the Division, except it be at considerable expenditure of effort and time of the members of the Board, with attendant heavy expense. We consider an area approximately one third of this would be a much more facile unit: it would then be approximately as large as the average legislative constituency.

As previously suggested, we believe strongly in local autonomy and consider that the unit of administration for taxation and all general purposes should be the Division, leaving it free to set its own mill-rate, appoint its own administrative and supervisory officers (subject to the approval of the Department of Education) and pay its own teachers, and free also to adapt the system and course of studies, reasonably free from Departmental domination, except in so far as the Department serve as a brake on "unwise and extreme" experimentation. We submit that experimentation is more or less impracticable while the whole system is under Departmental control; it is universally accepted that the larger the unit of organization, the less possibility there is of adaptation of local requirements to meet local needs. Under the projected plan, with Divisional Superintendents and Supervisors all appointed by the Department of Education, the duty of the Department must obviously be (through them) to make sure that the whole Province is considered rather than individual parts, and that any changes developed must be with a view to affecting the whole Province.

The Hon. Irene Parlby's address before the last U.F.A. Convention showed how allowing local schools and local educational authorities to exercise their own initiative and experimentation—in England, Denmark and Sweden—raises and gives tone to the whole educational atmosphere—a most desirably healthy atmosphere where education becomes qualitative rather than quantitative, which atmosphere would be most difficult to obtain, if possible at all, under a system controlled intimately by officials of the Government together with a central body levying direct taxes for school purposes.

### Towns and Villages

It has always been argued by the A.T.A. that it is a weakness of the Minister's scheme to exclude the towns, villages, and consolidated districts from the operations of the new bill. The towns and villages are the logical centres of divisions—where it will almost without exception be found absolutely necessary to provide the greater proportion of high school accommodation, and it has not yet been shown conclusively that a system of taxation of these centres, if brought under the act, could not have been devised whereby they could be assessed in a manner so as to make them bear a just share of the cost.

### Details Which Are Fundamental

It may be urged that our criticisms of the scheme are chiefly respecting the methods of implementing or putting into effect its details. We feel, however, that many of the details (so called) criticized are near fundamentals. If so much centralization is necessary and cannot be avoided if any reform is to be established, then it might be more logical to go a step further and have a completely state-governed system of education, by letting the



Government fix a Provincial educational tax through the Legislature itself; make all teachers civil servants and appoint and pay all engaged in the Provincial system. The schools thereby would be scarcely further removed from control by local parents and ratepayers and there would be only two bodies dealing with schools—the Department and the rural school board (for capital expenditures only) instead of four—the Department, the General Board, the Divisional Board and the rural school board.

We do not think this at all necessary; we are convinced that slight amendments to the Minister's proposals would preserve the principle of local autonomy and government from the "bottom up" rather than from the "top down": e.g. elimination of the General Board idea; making the Divisional Boards (one third or one half the suggested area) the unit of administration with full jurisdiction in regard to taxation, operation of schools and appointment of their own supervising officers with the approval of the Department, also the inclusion of the towns, villages and consolidated school districts. This, in our opinion would give the greatest "flip" that has ever been given to education in any Province in the Dominion and, at the same time, while making it more acceptable to the people of the Province, exist as a living monument to the foresight, ability and competency of the first U.F.A. Minister of Education.

## Several New Features in Motor Vehicle Act

### Driver Must Have License—Insurance Compulsory Only When Cars for Hire

Everybody is interested in these days of automobiles, either as an owner and driver or as a pedestrian in the regulations governing the use of these modern vehicles. The bill presented at the recent session by Hon. O. L. McPherson, Minister of Public Works, entitled, "An Act to Amend the Vehicles and Highway Traffic Act, 1924," warrants therefore more than passing mention.

#### Principal Provisions

This bill, which becomes law on the first day of July of 1929, provides that no person shall drive a motor vehicle on a highway unless he has a driver's, dealer's or chauffeur's license. The regulations governing this enactment include: that no license shall be issued to any person under sixteen years of age; but that a person over the age of fifteen shall not be acting in contravention of the act, who, while driving a motor vehicle is accompanied by a person sitting beside him who is the holder of a driver's license and is engaged in teaching the said person to drive; that the Minister may refuse a driver's or chauffeur's license unless satisfied of the physical and other competency of the applicant to drive without danger to the public; that the driver must carry his license with him and produce it when demanded by a peace officer or inspector; that a person convicted of an offence under this act may have his license suspended or cancelled for such a time as the police magistrate or justice of the peace may think fit; and that the suspension or cancellation shall remain in force until the Minister makes an order shortening the term of suspension or cancellation; that the fee for any license shall be fifty cents; and that it shall remain in force unless suspended or cancelled till the first day

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They are also put up in half gallon, quarts, pints and half pints at a slight extra cost.

For a house they suggest cream for the body with white or light brown for trimmings; also light gray with white or dark grey for trimmings; also white with shutter green for trimmings.

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### BARN PAINT

Make your own Barn Paint, 4 lbs. of pure dry English Red Oxide mixed with one gallon of pure Boiled Linseed Oil makes the best Barn Paint.

Buy from Hardware-teria, Calgary, pure dry English Red Oxide at 9c per lb. and pure Boiled or Raw Linseed Oil at 98 cents per gallon. A 5 gallon can costs 65c extra or a large steel 45 gallon drum costs \$3.87 extra.

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### SHINGLE STAIN

Make your own Shingle Stain. Mix 3-4 gallon of pure Boiled Linseed Oil and 1-4 gallon of Coal Oil with the following:

3-4 lb. pure dry Lamp Black for 1 gallon black shingle stain.

2 lbs. pure dry English Red Oxide for 1 gallon Red Shingle Stain.

2 lbs. pure dry Turkey Umber for 1 gallon Brown Shingle Stain.

2 lbs. pure dry Imperial Green for 1 gallon Green Shingle Stain.

These make the very best shingle stains.

Buy from Hardware-teria, Calgary, pure dry Lamp Black at 29c per lb.; pure dry English Red Oxide at 9c per lb.; pure dry Turkey Umber at 14c per

lb.; pure dry Imperial Green at 28c per lb.; the pure Boiled or Raw Linseed Oil at 98c per gallon; the best Royalite Coal Oil at 22c per gallon; the Coal Oil you probably can buy from your local Grocer at same price; a 5 gallon can costs 65c extra or a large steel 45 gallon drum costs \$3.87 extra.

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Buy from Hardware-teria, Calgary, good quality set in Rubber Brushes:

The 15c Varnish Brush, 1 inch, for 9c.

The 35c Varnish Brush, 1½ in., for 19c.

The 40c Varnish Brush, 2 inch, for 22c.

The 50c Varnish Brush, 2½ in., for 38c.

The 85c Varnish Brush, 3 inch, for 43c.

The \$1.00 Paint Brush, 3½ in., for 54c.

The \$1.25 Paint Brush, 4 in., for 69c.

The 75c Kalsomine Brush, 7 inch, for 43c.

The \$1.50 Kalsomine Brush, 6 inch, for 83c.

Hardware-teria saves you money. Get Hardware-teria, Calgary, prices on Builders' Hardware, Building Paper and Roofing.

Hardware-teria will ship C.O.D. subject to inspection.



of January following the year for which it was issued.

Another innovation so far as this Province is concerned is the issuing of permits for three months in any one year to persons applying within seven days to a license issuer or a member of the Alberta Provincial police, providing that such person habitually resides outside the Province and has complied with the regulations concerning motor vehicles and licensing of drivers obtaining at his place of residence and carries a certificate of the same with him. Stickers will be provided covering these permits and must be displayed upon the windshield of the motor vehicle.

#### Liveryman's Insurance

Another important section provides that all vehicles used by a liveryman in his business shall be insured by an insurance of such an amount and covering such risks as the Minister may prescribe. Failure to keep the vehicle insured or to comply with the other provisions of the act renders the license liable to suspension or cancellation. Persons employed by a liveryman as chauffeur of passenger vehicles must hold a permit in cities and towns, the permit being issued by the mayor, and each month the liveryman must furnish the mayor with a list of such persons employed. Fines of not less than twenty and not more than one hundred dollars are provided; or imprisonment for not more than six months for a liveryman who in a town or city employs any person as a chauffeur of a passenger vehicle who is not a holder of a valid permit, or who himself is not the holder of a valid and subsisting liveryman's license.

#### Not Compulsory for Private Owners

In the bill as originally drafted the section above referred to did not specify any class of motor vehicle and the impression got abroad that there was to be compulsory insurance of all motor vehicles. In its ultimate form the compulsory insurance was limited to passenger vehicles used by a liveryman.

No person shall permit anyone who is not a holder of a driver's or chauffeur's license to drive his motor vehicle.

The provisions of the act with respect to insurance of livery vehicles and chauffeur's licenses come into force on the day on which the act is assented to; and the remainder of the act on the first of July, 1929.

Some discussion arose in Committee of the Whole with respect to the age of drivers. Fred White, Labor leader, thought that the age limit ought to be set at sixteen without any qualification as to teaching prior to that age. The Minister of Public Works thought it was advantageous to allow a year in which to teach a boy or girl of fifteen to drive. Otherwise they would be legally entitled to drive without the safeguard of preliminary teaching at sixteen years of age.

It will be seen that this act brings the Province of Alberta into conformity with the regulation for the driving of motor vehicles in many other Provinces and states of the Union.

N.F.P.

#### REGULAR SERVICE

Inquisitive Old Lady—Where did those large rocks come from?

Tired Guide—The glaciers brought them down.

Inquisitive Old Lady—But where are the glaciers?

Tired Guide—They have gone back for more.—Exchange.

## Former Deputy Minister's Report on Alberta Power Field

Survey Made by R. Bruce Baxter for Alberta Government.

The report of R. Bruce Baxter, former Deputy Minister of Telephones, on a survey of the electrical power field made by himself for the Alberta Government, is summarized below. The report was presented last summer, before Mr. Baxter resigned to become General Manager of the Calgary Power Company. It was laid on the table of the Legislature at the recent session.

#### Aggregate Requirements

The aggregate requirements of the towns and adjacent rural areas, if all could be served, amounted at the present time to about 70,000 h.p., stated Mr. Baxter. Power was used for the following purposes in Alberta: domestic lighting, cooking and heating, electric appliances, grain elevators, mining operations and a few other industries e.g., the Canada Cement Company.

If the Calgary Power Company's plant were taken as a basis and all the projected extensions for 1928 (the date of the report is July 5th, 1928) taken into account, the general Province-wide scheme would require at present a generating capacity of about 44,500 h.p. With the increase in the use of power at lower rates and an average increase of population over the period, the requirements by 1930 would have reached 69,000 h.p., by 1935 to 88,000 and by 1940 to 104,000.

The survey had been based of necessity on a lower rate than prevailed in some sections. Those in effect in the towns south of Calgary were therefore used. Lower rates encouraged a more generous use of power. "Rates in effect" says the report, "discourage the use of power in many places and for that reason power is not being used to the extent that it might in Alberta if conditions were more favorable."

#### Water Power Plants

The water power plants now operating on the Bow River have a capacity rated at 32,000 h.p. To these must be added the Calgary steam plant with a h.p. capacity of 14,000; the steam plant at Lethbridge of 3500 h.p. and that of the City of Edmonton of 25,000 h.p. This does not take into account the development of the Mid-West Power Company at Drumheller or the power supplied to the town of Blairmore in the Crow's Nest Pass by the East Kootenay Power Co. and other smaller isolated plants throughout the Province.

About 38,500 h.p. is being used at present in the district under consideration. The load is growing fast and more will be needed by the end of 1929. The Ghost River project on the Bow River, 12 miles west of Cochrane will be finished by that time and will produce some 20,000 to 30,000 h.p. In the winter months the water power plants cannot supply more than 50 per cent of their rated capacity. Steam plants have therefore to be brought into play.

Present plants and those under construction will take care of the situation till 1932. It would be necessary then to increase the storage on the Bow River and add to the generating equipment. That would take care of the situation till 1937 or 1938. These plans provide for working out the investment in the larger steam plants of the Province; and include adding water power to eventually supersede these.

The report deals with water power sites at some length. Six are stated to be as yet undeveloped on the Bow River west of Calgary. These include Spray Lakes and Lake Minnewanka, with a combined capacity estimated at 150,000 h.p. There is also a possible power site at Arrowwood, southeast of Calgary, of approximately 60,000 h.p. The points to be considered north and west of Edmonton within about 200 miles are Rocky Rapids on the North Saskatchewan and two sites on the Athabasca north of Edson. These could be developed at a reasonable cost. The Bow River plants, however, would take care of requirements for ten years; at the end of which time attention could be directed to the Northern sites.

Approximately 62,000 h.p. is being used in the Province at the present time. Rates for power outside the cities and with the isolated steam plants are from 18c to 30c per k.w.h. for domestic lighting. In the territory covered by the Calgary Power Co. the rates are 10c and grade down from that according to the amount used, states Mr. Baxter. The same rate is in vogue for farm lines; but the farmers have been required to pay for the entire cost of lines whether on road allowance or private property, used to supply power in their district; the Company taking care of equipment and operating and maintaining lines.

#### Passes Lightly Over Service Charge

Dealing further with the question of rates the report passes lightly over the service charge levied by the Calgary Power Co. by saying that it "has the effect of increasing the rate during some months of the year." In a table appended, setting forth consumption and revenue figures in several towns served by the Calgary Power Co., units of consumption have been used "sufficiently high to embrace revenue derived from service charges." No figures showing service charges are given. These tables show a 10c rate for Commercial users of 60 and 70 k.w.h. and a 9c rate for domestic consumers at 25 to 30 k.w.h. Street lights at an average monthly consumption of 33 k.w.h. are tabulated at the 10c rate; while elevators with an average of 500 k.w.h. come in at 5c.

Water storage requirements on the Bow River receive the comment that "it will be necessary to get the question of either Spray Lakes or Lake Minnewanka decided with the Dominion Government." The effect on scenic beauty it maintains would be little. It would be necessary to place a man on the job to check rivers continuously for possible power sites. The report closes this section with the explicit statement that "from the information we have now we are satisfied that sufficient water power can be developed to take care of the Alberta requirements for a good many years."

#### Check Made in Five Sections

A check was made on five sections of the Province contiguous to the following towns: Fort Saskatchewan, Camrose, Lacombe, Vulcan and Claresholm, using the telephone subscribers as a guide and assuming that these subscribers would be power users. Lines were estimated on a basis of ten or twelve miles from each town, charges in connection with construction, maintenance and operation



being charged to each section. These are among the best rural sections of the Province and fairly representative of the whole area. The cost to reach each farm including transformer equipment and not including private property line worked out at \$565 per subscriber. The scheme would require a guarantee of \$8.50 per month average from each consumer, necessitating a contract of not less than five years, says the report, and this, it is stated, would make it advisable to place the charge against the farm rather than the user.

In this connection it is of interest to note that figures for the cost of bringing lines into rural communities are not given. It is stated that an estimate was made of such costs, including the step-down equipment and cost of local distribution.

A capital outlay of \$300,000 would be required if 500 farms could be taken each year, with rates similar to those used in the towns and power rates fixed to meet the water pumping situation.

The average cost to farmers in the Brant district now being served by the Calgary Power Co. was \$555. This did not include the cost of lines constructed in the district nor of the wiring of houses and installation of equipment. The accounts were examined and found to average \$6.65 per month per user. The investment of \$555 at six per cent would amount to an additional charge of \$2.75 per month, making a total charge of \$9.40. These users seem to be well satisfied with the costs and arrangement, according to the report; but it goes on to say that charging the line costs to the subscribers would make for very little development except in the districts where the farmers are well off.

A considerable section of the report deals with the Edmonton situation; and concludes with the statement that some arrangement should be made whereby the city could be lined up with the general scheme.

The report concludes in the first person though unsigned, as follows: "I have not mentioned other power companies operating in the Province such as the Mid-West operating at Drumheller and covering a fairly large district. I am assuming that these companies would be permitted to continue operations in the territory which they have started in for the time being at least. Many other points that have come up could be dealt with in discussion, and with the information we have here, we are prepared to clear them up."

N.F.P.

#### CANADIAN EGGS FOR JAPAN

To supply the Japanese Experimental Farms system, more than 3,000 Canadian hatching eggs have recently been shipped to Japan. This is the result of experimental shipments made in 1928. Matured birds are also going forward and are being sold to private Japanese breeders. Shipments are also being made to the Philippine Island.

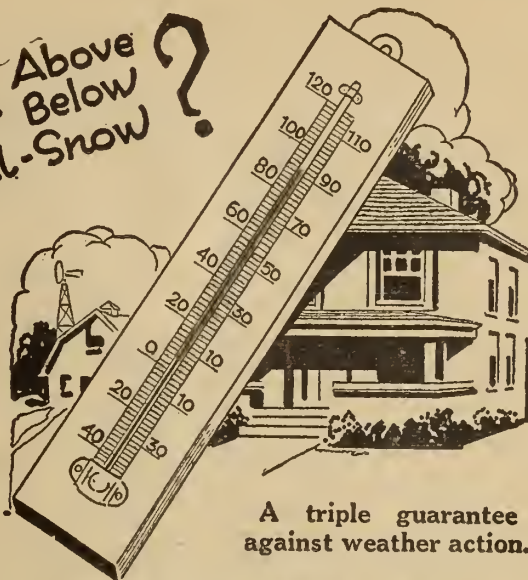
The demand from the Orient for Canadian hatching eggs and breeding birds is attributed in part to the publicity received by Canadian poultry raisers as a result of the World's Poultry Congress held in Canada two years ago.

#### GOING IT

Mother—I'm afraid Robert is burning the candle at both ends.

Father—Huh! That boy has cut the candle in two and lit up all four ends.  
—Fun.

90° Above  
30° Below  
Rain-Hail-Snow?



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against weather action.

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## Amendments to Old Age Pensions Act

### Step Taken to Remove Flavor of Charity —Does It Go Far Enough?

In its passage through the various stages of the Legislature the Old Age Pensions Act was amended in two notable particulars.

One of the chief criticisms directed against the measure centered around the idea that elderly persons coming under the provisions of the act who had resided until that time in some rural community would for the greater comforts accruing drift into the towns and cities. In so doing they would add to the burden of the taxpayers there to the extent of the ten per cent of their pension. With a view to meeting this objection an amendment was introduced and incorporated into the bill providing that any person having been granted a pension whilst a resident of a certain municipality shall continue to be deemed a resident of that municipality or improvement district as long as he or she is a resident of the Province.

Perhaps the most serious objection to the bill in its original form was that the pension authority might apply under the provisions of the Maintenance Order Act of 1921 for an order under that act; and direct sums due from "the husband, wife, father, mother or children" of the pensioner to be paid to the pension authority in equal quarterly instalments. This, it was contended, would subject elderly persons eligible by reason of age, residence, etc., to the humiliation of an examination of the ability of relatives to contribute to their support; and make them feel that they were objects of charity. The counter argument advanced against this was that in any case the state must be reasonably certain that the burden of support could not be carried by those to whom the pensioner was attached by blood ties, etc. It was finally decided to submit an amendment providing that the Maintenance Order Act should not be invoked except in cases where the relatives of the pensioner pay income tax under the Dominion Income War Tax Act of 1917. The amendment was accepted.

Though the flavor of charity has by this amendment been to a considerable extent removed, the feeling was expressed that the ideal solution would be to remove all qualifications with respect to the ability of relatives to support and place the pensioner in the proud position of having earned by his service to the state, the right to receive this reward.

The situation resolves itself into trusting the applicant for pension who declares that his income is not as much as three hundred and sixty-five dollars a year, with such investigation as may be necessary to protect the state from misrepresentation and fraud. And it is pointed out that this is in a general way the procedure in reference to exactions made under the Federal Income Tax Act, in which, if evasion should occur on the part of the wealthiest of Canada's citizens, vastly larger sums would be lost to the state than in a case of any failure to state his correct income by any poor citizen who might apply for a pension.

N.F.P.

### ACREAGE READY FOR CROP

Acreage ready for 1929 crop in Alberta amounts to 3,652,599 acres, according to the report issued during the past week by

the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This includes 2,732,599 acres of summerfallow and 850,000 acres of new breaking. As compared with the previous year, these figures show an increase of 100,000 acres of new breaking and a decrease of 112,274 acres of summerfallow. It is estimated, however, that the amount of fall plowing done in 1928 considerably exceeds that of 1927 so that on the whole Alberta will this year have in readiness for crop the largest acreage of any year in its history.

### ONTARIO'S CHEAP ELECTRICITY

(From "Canada Week by Week")

Not only does the Hydro Electric System owned and operated by the Province of Ontario furnish the residents of the Province with cheap electricity, but it is also showing a very considerable net surplus. The figure just announced, for the year ended October 31, 1928, is \$940,663. There have been increases in practically every branch of the Commission including investment, reserves, the amount of power supplied, and number of customers served. The investment in plants and assets now exceeds \$300,000,000. During the year the Commission increased its reserves by \$6,300,000 after paying to the Province \$1,600,000 out of reserves. The Commission owes the Government nothing except for loans on capital account, which are being paid off.

The system serves not only cities and towns, but rural districts as well and predictions are made that within the next seven years electricity will be available to every rural home in Old Ontario, where it is geographically feasible. The cost of electricity for domestic light and cooking in some of Ontario's cities averages less than one cent per kilowatt.

## Amendments to Small Debts Act

### May Be Compelled to Attend Court and Be Examined in Private

One of the bills which received third reading after being passed through Committee of the Whole just prior to prorogation of the Legislature met quite a little opposition from members of the Labor and Liberal groups. It consisted of amendments to the Small Debts Act of 1922. These amendments give to the justice of the peace or magistrate before whom a debtor is brought whose indebtedness in that case is less than \$100, power to compel by warrant his attendance at court. He may there be examined with no other persons present than the justice, court officers, plaintiff, counsel, solicitors and witnesses in the case, and put on oath touching his estate and effects and in particular as to the means he has of complying with any order that may be made against him and as to the disposal of any of his property since the summons against him was issued.

At the hearing the justice may make an order for payment either immediately or by instalments or in any other manner which he may deem reasonable and just. The court costs are left at the discretion of the justice.

P. M. Christophers (Lab.) asked what would be done in the case of a miner, for instance, whose income fluctuated greatly.

Attorney-General Lymburn stated that the magistrate had power to make adjustment with the creditor; and it was not an

order upon which a man could be sent to prison.

Mr. Christophers said that he knew of families who had never touched a cent of wages for months because court orders had handed them over to store keeper creditors.

J. T. Shaw, Liberal leader, thought that the new provisions might be used as a weapon to oppress an unfortunate debtor.

Mr. Lymburn declared that the bill gave more consideration to the debtor than formerly. It protected him from the harassment of judgment and on the other hand it made possible the collection of small debts from those who could pay and would not. Under the old act magistrates had been enabled to give blanket judgments against defendants on account of non-appearance in court. N.F.P.

## Correspondence

### WHEAT GRADING

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

Here is some more of the old stuff re grading of wheat:

At our nearest marketing point the same wheat or rather wheat from same field and same bin has been graded as follows:

In December, No. 5.

In January and February, No. 4.

In March, No. 3.

It seems now that in the place of the old fluctuation of prices we have fluctuation of grades.

I would like to submit, in order that the grades might be kept more uniform throughout the year, that samples of the standard grades be kept on exhibit in every elevator from the beginning of the season to the end; the samples to be the same ones as placed there in the beginning of year.

Now it may be that such samples should, at present, be at every elevator, but if that is the case certainly they are not placed where they are in plain sight of the customers bringing wheat. They should be placed where they could be seen at any time and comparisons quickly made.

I do not, of course, believe that this would eliminate variations in grading but I do believe that such wide differences as a spread of two grades would be rendered impossible.

Yours very truly,

G. BROCKE.

Lea Park, Alta.

### ELECTRICAL POWER

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

The most important issue confronting the farmers of Alberta today is, in my opinion, the development of hydro-electric power, to be owned and operated by the Provincial Government. I confess I felt delighted at the aggressive attitude manifested by the delegates at the Annual Convention of the U.F.A., in their demand for public ownership of electric power.

The question now arises, will the Government get busy and acquire possession of the water power of Alberta before the trusts get their hands on it? From what I can learn and from the signs of the times, I must say I have my doubts. Still, I may be wrong. It is to be regretted that some of our members at Edmonton, if not wholly committed in opposition to power development, are, to say the least, lukewarm on the subject.

They say we should move slow in the matter: "We got rid of our northern



railway system, which was a white elephant on our hands, and it would be unwise of the government to act hastily without very careful consideration of the matter."

#### Doubting Thomases

So you see there is many a doubting Thomas in all ranks and in all classes, that see lions in their path and the farmers' organizations are no exception. These men say they are in favor of public ownership of public utilities if you ask them. "Oh yes, indeed! but still we would have the Government lease the water power to private enterprise for a term of years to develop electric power providing, of course, that the Government would control and regulate the actions of the trusts in the interest of the people. We could resume possession of the hydro-electric development when the lease expired if the project proved a success."

Shades of Abe Lincoln and Thomas Jefferson! Does any man for a moment believe that when once these power barons get hold of the water power of this fair Province of Alberta that the Government could, or would, control their actions and prevent them from gouging the people for profits? What chance would there be of getting back our natural resources except at enormous cost?

Some of you no doubt remember that, about twenty years ago, John D. Rockefeller and the Standard Oil Company were called onto the carpet by the Interstate Commerce Commission and fined twenty-nine million dollars for combining unlawfully in restraint of trade. This was the largest fine ever imposed on any man or corporation. Did John D. pay the fine? Not much. He simply laughed at the audacity of the Supreme Court. He would let them see who was the uncrowned king of the glorious land of the free—and he did. A short time afterwards a judge of the Supreme Court set the ruling aside and declared the action unconstitutional and that was the last of it.

If the strong arm of Uncle Sam is unable to prevent trusts and monopolies combining for mercenary profits and breaking the law in other ways for their own personal aggrandisement, can it be hoped that the people of Alberta, through their Government, could dictate to these captains of finance when once they had got a stranglehold of the natural resources of the country? I hardly think so.

JAMES FLETCHER.

Kingman, Alta.

#### SOURCE OF WEALTH

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

In reply to Mr. Hodson's recent letter under the heading, "Axelsonian Errors," must state that he has not proved his points. They are only statements without basis in fact.

Of course I grant that Mr. Hodson has full right to disagree with the principle of the Marxian philosophy that "useful work is the source of all wealth and that the producers thereof are entitled to the full social value of everything produced". In setting forth his reasons he displays a confusion of mind on the subject of economics that ill becomes a man that endeavors to deal with such an important question. Mr. Hodson has not yet learned to differentiate between potential and real wealth. Land, minerals, timber, etc. are the products of nature without which man's existence on this planet would be impossible. Nevertheless, in the manner that we in everyday terms deal with wealth is in its improved form through

# Bigger Profits for Every Farmer

## "Better Field Seeds" Price List

### HARDY GRASSES

	Winnipeg & Regina	Edmonton
	Per 100 lbs.	
Brome, Marten No. 1.....	\$13.50	14.50
Brome, Beaver No. 2.....	12.50	13.50
Brome, Lion Brand, High Test No. 1 (Couch Free).....	14.50	15.50
Brome, Lion Brand, Field Inspected, Certified Couch Free No. 1.....	15.50	16.50
Western Rye, Marten, No. 1.....	10.25	11.25
Western Rye, Beaver No. 2.....	9.25	10.25
Western Rye, Lion Brand, High Test No. 1 (Couch Free).....	11.25	12.25
Western Rye, Field Inspected, Certified Couch Free No. 1.....	12.25	13.25
Brome and Western Rye Mixed.....	12.00	13.00
Timothy, Marten No. 1.....	11.50	12.50
Timothy, Ermine No. 2 (No. 1 Purity).....	10.50	11.50
Timothy, Seal No. 2.....	10.00	11.00
Timothy, Lion Brand, High Test No. 1.....	12.50	13.50
Red Top, Lion Brand, High Test, No. 1.....	28.00	29.00
English Blue, Lion Brand No. 1.....	30.00	31.00
Stockman's Permanent Hay and Pasture Mixture, No. 2.....	21.00	22.00

### BAGS EXTRA

Grasses in 100-lb. bags except Timothy hags, which hold 110 lbs. each, 40c extra.

### SWEET CLOVER

White Blossom, Marten No. 1.....	\$10.50	\$11.50
White Blossom, Beaver No. 2.....	9.50	10.50
White Blossom, Lion Brand, High Test No. 1.....	11.50	12.50
White Blossom, Arctic, No. 1.....	13.50	14.50
Yellow Blossom, No. 1.....	14.00	15.00

### ALFALFA

Canadian Variegated, No. 2.....	\$45.00	\$46.00
Genuine Grimm, No. 2.....	50.00	51.00

NOTE—Clovers and Alfalfa put up in cotton hags containing 150 pounds, 40c each.

### BACTERIA CULTURE

For Clover and Alfalfa. One bottle will treat 60 pounds of seed. Per bottle 55c (postpaid 60c); 5 bottles \$2.50 (postpaid \$2.75).

### SEED CORN

#### NORTHERN GROWN

	Winnipeg & Regina	Edmonton
	4-bus. lots at per bus.	
Northwestern Dent, No. 1.....	\$4.00	\$4.25
Northwestern Dent, Extra Early Strain, No. 1.....	4.50	4.70
Northwestern Dent, South Dakota Grown, No. 1.....	3.50	3.75
Minnesota 13 Dent, No. 1.....	3.90	4.15
Minnesota 13 Extra Early Strain, No. 1 (Honey's Strain).....	4.40	4.60
Improved Squaw, No. 1.....	4.50	4.75
Gehu Yellow Flint, No. 1.....	4.50	4.70
Giant Fodder, No. 1.....	2.95	3.20
North Dakota, White Flint, No. 1.....	4.50	4.75
Falconer Semi-Dent, No. 1.....	4.25	4.50
Mixed Fodder, No. 1.....	3.00	3.25

### BAGS EXTRA

If ordering in smaller quantities add 10c per bushel to prices quoted. All Northern Grown stocks, except where noted, put up in sacks containing 2 bushels, 20c each.

### MILLETS

	Per 100 lbs.	
Siberian, No. 1.....	\$6.25	\$7.25
Hungarian, No. 1.....	7.00	8.00
Common, No. 1.....	6.25	7.25
Hog, No. 1.....	6.25	7.25
Japanese, No. 1.....	11.50	12.50

Bags Extra—Millet put up in 100-lb. jute sacks, 20c each.

### MISCELLANEOUS FIELD SEEDS

	6-bus. lots at per bus.	
Canadian Field Peas, No. 1.....	\$3.65	\$3.85
White Marrowfat No. 1.....	5.00	5.20

#### Per 100 lbs.

Sunflower, Mammoth Russian, No. 1.....	\$10.50	\$11.50
Sunflower, Manchurian, No. 1.....	12.50	13.50
Sudan Grass, No. 1.....	13.00	14.00
Sugar Cane, Early Amber, No. 1.....	8.00	9.00
Kafir Corn, No. 1.....	6.00	7.00
Rape, Dwarf Essex, No. 1 (bags free).....	11.00	12.00

Bags Extra containing 100 lbs. or 2 bushels 20c each.

### EVERYTHING IN SEEDS

If what you want is not shown here, write for our descriptive Catalogue.

# STEELE, BRIGGS SEED CO.

"CANADA'S GREATEST SEED HOUSE"

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*down low in price*  
**BROODERS**



**PRICED EXOCEPTIONALLY LOW**  
42-in. galvanized steel canopy, visible oil reservoir, automatic oil feed, protected oil feed pipes. See page 399 of our Spring and Summer Catalogue for full particulars. 450-Baby Chick Size. Wt. 42 lbs. Delivery Charges Extra.

Winnipeg	Reg. or Sask'n	Edmonton
841-A204P	441-A204P	641-A204P
8.75	9.25	9.40

**NEW "KEROSTAT"**



**IMPERIAL AUTOMATIC HEAT CONTROL**  
42-in. galvanized canopy, self-regulating oil flow or feed, visible oil reservoir, protected oil feed pipes. See page 399 of our Spring and Summer Catalogue for full particulars. 450-Baby Chick Size. Wt. 45 lbs. Delivery Charges Extra.

Winnipeg	Reg. or Sask'n	Edmonton
841-A257P	441-A257P	641-A257P
11.45	11.95	12.05

**COAL BURNING BROODER**



Automatic heat control, improved stove, rocker grate, 42-in. galvanized steel canopy with lifting rope and pulleys. See page 399 of our Spring and Summer Catalogue for full description. 450-Baby Chick Size. Weight about 100 lbs. Delivery Charges Extra.

Winnipeg	Reg. or Sask'n	Edmonton
841-A205P	441-A205P	641-A205P
12.75	13.95	14.25

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Minnesota and North Dakota offer the best farming opportunities in many years. Profitable diversified crops and live stock. Ask for lists of improved farms at a fraction of their real values.

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St. Paul, Minn.

labor applied in the production and distributive processes. Furthermore, virgin soil, the best timber and the richest mineral deposits are of no real value to the human race except by and through intelligent application of useful labor.

For these reasons, I hold that the term "source" which Mr. Hodson takes such serious exception to is correct and logical. Surely Mr. Hodson knows and in the face of the facts is forced to admit that without labor applied on his farm he would have no income, consequently labor is the basis of that wealth we speak of in monetary terms no matter in what form it may exist.

Furthermore, Mr. Hodson is showing confusion when he says: "The pioneers found themselves possessed of capital in land that they could exchange for the useful capitalistic gold." In the first place, I must point out that money is not capital except when used for exploitation purposes. The farmers, therefore, who do their own work cannot rightly be classed as capitalists. Even those that can, are comparatively small in number. In fact, looking up statistics we find that the majority of the farmers are only nominal owners of the farms they cultivate and a large number of farmers that homesteaded in Canada have already lost possession of the land they homesteaded and the farms they improved and the process continues, in fact is getting worse from year to year. The fact is the rich are getting richer and the poor are getting poorer.

In closing can say that I am perfectly willing to let the matter rest, but must remark that Mr. Hodson has not submitted anything over which I must "silently" ponder. I can add much on this subject. My motto is: "Know the truth and the truth shall set you free."

Calgary, Alta. CARL AXELSON.

## IMMIGRATION

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

The resolution of the U.F.A. Convention condemning the recently announced Government policy of assisted immigration, must command the approval of all Canadians who are more interested in building up Canada and safeguarding the interests of Canadians than in planning means for relieving the distressed British tax-payer and co-operating with the Baldwin Government in its dilemma over their unemployed.

So persistent and well-planned has been this campaign of smothering Canadian opposition to the scheme of altering the national blood-stream that when a body of Canadian citizens has the courage to get up and say NO, it comes like a breath of invigorating out-door air.

I cannot imagine a convention of Liberals or Conservatives having the courage to do what the U.F.A. have done. They are to be commended most highly.

One can easily foresee what will happen in the course of say 20 years, if the steady drift of Canadian youth to the United States keeps up through lack of national prosperity.

And so, thanks to the U.F.A. most heartily.

GARFIELD A. KING.  
Vancouver, B.C.

## AGAINST SCHOOL BILL

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

The Minister of Education apparently convinced the U.F.A. Convention of the soundness of his School Bill by a small majority. He also was allowed to state his case in your paper, therefore I

ask your permission to bring before your readers my viewpoint and I believe many others' viewpoint on this matter.

In the first place, what mandate has he for making these changes? None that I ever heard of. He assumes our rural schools are inefficient, our teachers and trustee boards also; and though he doesn't say so, our scholars also.

What figures does he present to prove this? None at all. Are our children so far behind city, town and village school children that he has to come to their rescue? Will he tell us what percentage of city, town and village scholars trying their grade eight exams, passed last year and how far they were ahead of our rural scholars?

I maintain that that is the test of our rural schools.

He proposes efficient supervision. To obtain this, we have three experts appointed by the Government to appoint the teachers and supervise the teaching in 150 schools in each district; that works out to 50 schools each. Supposing they were on the job every day, which isn't likely, that allows for exactly 4 days per school in a teaching year of 200 days. How can he call that constant supervision? You can pass up the idea of supervision, it will be little better than at present.

Then again these three experts are to know a good teacher better than the people who are having their children educated by them, who come in contact with them all the time, though the supervisors will only see them four days in a year. Also the supervisors are going to make them more permanent by giving them more salary, the good ones I mean, or should I say their favorites?

A general rate will be struck over the entire Province and though your district may get a low grade teacher you will pay just as much as a district getting a high grade teacher. Some justice in that! And supposing a district does not like the teacher allotted to it, it has no way of removing that teacher. Furthermore 150 school districts cover quite a lot of ground. Where in the district are these supervisors to be placed, in the towns most likely, where our present inspectors hang out, and that's where they will be the most of the winter months anyway and it's precious little supervising that will be done away from their place of residence.

Each district is to elect five members on a board. What for? To O.K. anything that the Government experts decide and to take the responsibility—nothing else; absolutely nothing else. To get credit for nothing and to take all the slams and complaints that the electorate may shove on them, and the supervisors are responsible to no one but their employer, the Minister of Education, BUT the district will pay their salaries.

The Minister glibly states something about one half mill paying for the whole thing, but we know better. We who are in school districts, out of debt, should not be shoved into this thing without a vote on the matter. I heard the Minister of Education say in answer to a query that he was in favor of a plebiscite if necessary. He might fool some people, but he certainly didn't strike me as being in favor of a plebiscite. He will only consider it necessary if he has to.

As to the Minister's statement of more harmony in school districts, it is to laugh! Would he propose, say, abolishing the Legislature at Edmonton and appointing a dictator so there would be more harmony?

To sum matters up, this scheme is something we haven't asked for. It



isn't proved our rural schools are inefficient. It is a centralizing of authority dominated by Government appointees, doing away with one of the most democratic of institutions, our rural school board. It will be more costly, taxes will be higher, and we will have the same teachers as before, turned out by our Normal Schools, and if we yield in this it won't be long before our schools and assets will be taken over by the same means. To make the prosperous districts pay for the poor districts is, I believe, at the bottom of all this and there's about as much justice in it, as making a prosperous farmer pay the debts of a poor farmer.

Let the matter be settled with a vote.

Yours truly,

HARDY WEAR.

Cummings.

#### WANTS SCHOOL ACT CHANGED SOON

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

When we read the proposed changes in our school system by the Minister of Education, we must say it needs improvement, especially in this northern district.

We have had, and we still can find, teachers here supposed to teach English to the pupils who are unable to speak English themselves.

The same thing with the trustees in our local board. In some districts the trustees are unable to speak English, or read or write it.

What satisfaction can we get from a system like that? The taxes may come higher, especially in new districts where homesteaders are just starting in, and it may scare them from the land, but it could be regulated there so we can only say, the sooner we get a change the better.

T. WIK.

Bonnyville, Alta.

#### IN DEEPER

"I'm afraid my husband hasn't any sales resistance."

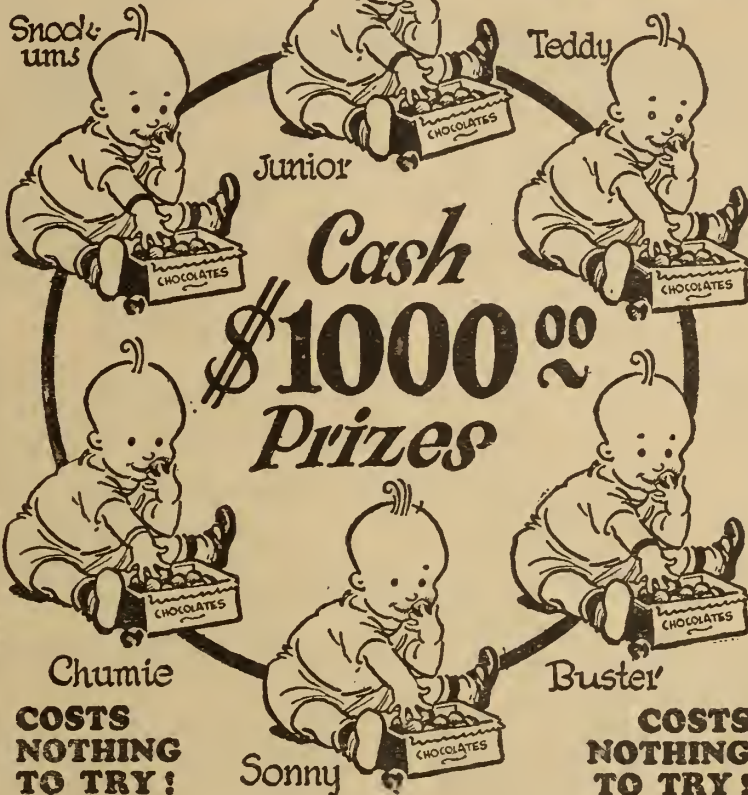
"What's he done now?"

"In the first place he let a man sell him a lot of land that was two feet under water, and when I insisted on his going and getting his money back, the same man sold him a gasoline launch and a copy of 'Golden Days in Venice'."—*Miami Times*.

#### Form Dominion Fish and Game Association

Through the initiative of Alberta, every Province of Canada has swung into line in the decision to organize a Dominion Fish and Game Association. While the process of organization is still proceeding, the first bulletin has already been issued, and has been financed by the Calgary Fish and Game Association. It contains a mass of valuable information which will be found of interest to many of our readers. C. A. Hayden, Managing Editor of the *Calgary Herald*, who is President of the Alberta Fish and Game Association, and one of the sponsors of the Dominion organization, will be glad to supply copies to readers of *The U.F.A.* upon application. Other Alberta sponsors are Hon. George Hoadley, and Benjamin Lawson, Provincial Game Commissioner, Edmonton. We suggest that all who are interested in obtaining further information in regard to the aims of this Association, and the activities which it plans to carry on, should write to Mr. Hayden for the bulletin.

## Find Snookum's Twin 94 Cash Prizes



**COSTS NOTHING TO TRY!**

**COSTS NOTHING TO TRY!**

#### \$1,000 Cash In Prizes

1st Prize.....	\$500 Cash
2nd " .....	\$150 "
3rd " .....	\$ 75 "
4th " .....	\$ 25 "
5 Prizes \$10 each.....	\$ 50 "
10 Prizes \$ 5 each.....	\$ 50 "
75 Prizes \$ 2 each.....	\$150 "

#### How to Win

Two of the babies pictured above are exactly alike. Can you find them? Note carefully, hair, bracelets, eyes, etc.

#### Rules

1. Employees of Strand Candy Co. and their relatives are barred from this Contest.
2. Write your name and address in lead pencil on the coupon. Say if Mr., Mrs. or Miss.
3. Use sharp lead pencil. Write the names of the babies you think are twins in the proper place on the coupon.
4. Be neat; remember, in case of a tie, neatness will be considered in awarding prizes.
5. Cut advertisement out on dotted line and send it to us.

Twins' Names are.....

My Name is.....

Street or Box No.....

Town.....

Write name and address plainly in lead pencil; state whether Mr., Mrs. or Miss

**STRAND CANDY CO., DEPT. 114**

Strand Building, 81 Victoria Street, Toronto

#### Costs You Nothing to Win FIRST PRIZE

It need not cost you one cent in order to win any of the big cash prizes.

When we receive your entry we will advise you of the number of points you have gained and we will send you ABSOLUTELY FREE our small automatic salesman, which will provide much amusement for you and your friends, while disposing of a few boxes of our Famous Strand Chocolates at a few cents a box.

This will qualify your entry for the prizes, but YOU DO NOT OBLIGATE YOURSELF TO DO ANYTHING FOR US BY SENDING IN AN ANSWER TO THIS PUZZLE.

#### GIVEN

Every contestant who qualifies will be given ONE DOLLAR in cash in addition to any prize they may win.

#### LEGAL AND PATENTS

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**SHORT, ROSS, SHAW & MAYHOOD—BARRISTERS, Solicitors, Notaries.** Imperial Bank Bldg., Calgary.

**A. LANNAN & COMPANY—BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, Notaries,** 111 6th Ave. W., Calgary. M3429. Specializing in Domestic Law, including probate, divorce and settlement of estates.

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**BISSELL 21 FT. WIDE DISK HARROW**

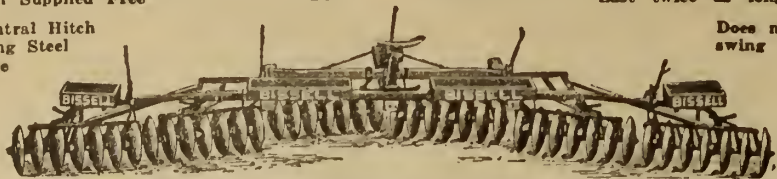
Alemite Zerk Lubrication  
Gun Supplied Free

**IN- THROW**

Heat Treated Plates  
Last twice as long

Central Hitch  
Long Steel  
Pole

Does not  
swing



Sides can be detached, leaving a Regular 14 Ft. In-Throw Disk, or 14 Ft. In-Throw can have sides furnished to make a 21 Ft. We make In-Throw and Out-Throw Disks in 6 Ft. to 21 Ft. widths and Double Action from 6 Ft. to 16 Ft. wide.

**T. E. BISSELL CO. LTD., ELORA, ONT.**

For Sale by all  
John Deere Agents

**LACOMBE BULL SALE****CENTRAL ALBERTA CATTLE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION**

Our Annual Sale will be held on **WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1929.**

For all information and entry forms apply to Secretary.

**THOS. HENDERSON**  
President.

**D. F. CHISHOLM,**  
Secretary.

**LACOMBE, ALBERTA**

# RUPTURE IS NOT A TEAR

## NO BREAK TO HEAL

Some people have a mistaken idea that rupture is a tear. Rupture is not a tear, but purely a muscular weakness in the abdominal wall. Trusses merely brace these muscles, but do not strengthen them—on the contrary the gouging of the ordinary truss pad often increases this weakness, as it tends to shut off blood circulation. **STUART'S ADHESIF PLAPAO-PADS** are entirely different — being mechanico-chemico applicators—made self-adhesive purposely to keep the muscle-tonic called "Plapao" continuously applied to the affected parts, and to minimize danger of slipping and painful friction. No straps, buckles or springs attached. Fabric soft as velvet—easy to apply—inexpensive. Awarded Gold Medal, Rome, Grand Prix, Paris, Honorable Mention, Panama Pacific Exposition, San Francisco, etc. For almost a quarter century satisfied thousands report success—without delay from work. Stacks of sworn testimonials even from the far corners of the Earth. Process of recovery is natural, so no subsequent use for trusses.

Stop wasting your time and money on old-fashioned truss devices. Learn how to close the hernial opening as nature intended, so the rupture can't come down. Send no money; just mail the coupon below for **FREE** 10 day test supply of the remedial factor **PLAPAO** and 48-page illustrated book on rupture. This will cost you nothing now or later. For your own good—write today—tomorrow may be too late.

**FREE TEST COUPON**

**PLAPAO CO., 1297 Stuart Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.**

Name.....

Address.....

**LIVESTOCK****WHY PAY MORE FOR THE SAME ARTICLE.**

Make-em-Grow Calf Meal is a well balanced ration and as near to a milk substitute as possible. Per 100 lbs., \$3.90; 35 lbs., \$1.10. Anderson Grain and Feed Company Ltd., 234 7th Ave. E., Calgary, Alta. Phones M4554—M3895. Write for catalog.

**FOR SALE.—SHORTHORN BULLS. FRANK**  
Ballhorn, Wetaskiwin, Alta.

**SWINE**

**FOR SALE—ONE YORKSHIRE BOAR, 2 YEARS**  
old, in fine condition. Experimental Farm strain, \$30.00. Bred gilts, \$30.00; not bred \$25.00, 8 months. Very select stuff. D. M. Drinnan Sr., Bulwark, Alta.

**BACON YORKSHIRES—FARROWED MARCH 12,**  
\$10.00 with papers at eight weeks. John Young, Bindloss, Alta.

**"SUNNYSIDE" HAMPSHIRE PIGS PAY.—NOW**  
booking orders, registered weanlings, born Feb. 25th. Either sex, \$12. Papers free. Fearnough, Morrin, Alta.

**FARM LANDS**

**WANTED—HEAR FROM OWNER GOOD FARM**  
for sale. Cash price, particulars. D. F. Bush, Minneapolis, Minn.

**HELP WANTED**

**SELL MADE-TO-MEASURE SHIRTS TO BIG**  
men, small men and all men who are hard to fit. Wonderful sideline for clothing salesmen. Easy to earn \$25 weekly additional profit. Big selection beautiful samples free. Write Stetson Shirt Company, Dept. X, Sommer Bldg., Montreal.

**GET YOUR EXPERIENCED FARM HELP HERE.—**  
Germans, Hungarians, Czechs Slovaks and Russians. Orders taken by mail. The Star Colonization and Employment Service, S. H. Kolesar, 124 2nd Ave. E., Calgary, Alta.

**AGENTS WANTED**

**WANTED—PERSONS TO GROW MUSHROOMS**  
for us in waste cellar or outhouse spaces, all spring and summer. Earn upwards of \$25.00 weekly. Commence now. Illustrated booklet for stamp. Dominion Mushroom Co., Toronto 3.

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**Electrical Protection Act Is Amended**

**Provides for More Rigid Control and for Inspection**

In view of the rapid extension of electric light and power through the Province in recent years, and in view of the possibility of an even greater increase of the same now that the control of water powers is directly in the hands of the Government of Alberta; it is of more than passing interest that in the closing hours of the session of the Alberta Legislature a bill entitled, "An Act to Amend the Electrical Protection Act" was put through Committee of the Whole and given third reading. It provides extensive amendments to the statute of 1922.

The Board set up under that act is empowered to prescribe the design, construction, installation, etc., of all works and matters used in the generation, transmission, delivery, etc., of electrical power or energy. It may also prohibit the use of such works till after inspection and approval. It may prohibit the advertising and sale of electrical devices till they have been inspected and approved, and may prescribe the precautions to be taken and the warnings to be issued to purchasers and users so as to prevent undue hazard to persons or property. It may also set the fees to be paid for those inspections, tests and approval, and is empowered to provide for the remuneration of inspectors, etc.

The act provides that any inspector may at any reasonable hour pass over or through any land, building or premises for the purpose of performing his duties. It also sets forth that nothing in the rules, regulations, plans, specifications or orders shall render any inspector or other employee liable for any injury, loss or damage sustained to person or property by reason of defects in any works or matters notwithstanding any inspection or test or the issue of any certificate, under the act; nor shall it affect the liability of any corporation, company, firm or individual for such injury, loss or damage.

Penalties of not more than fifty and not less than ten dollars for each offence are provided on summary conviction. The act comes into force on the first day of July, 1929.

N.F.P.

**WELLAND CANAL FREIGHT TRAFFIC**

The freight traffic on the Welland Canal, Canada, during 1928 reached a new high record of 7,439,617 tons.

**LIVESTOCK HELD BY INDIANS**

Holdings of farm live stock by Indians on reserves in Canada during 1928 were as follows: horses, 36,172; milch cows, 9,194; other cattle, 34,495; sheep, 3,204; swine, 9,704; hens and chickens, 108,918; turkeys, 7,715; geese, 5,196; ducks, 7,788.

**FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION**

"Though I disagree with every word you say, I will defend with my life your right to say it."—Voltaire.

**CAUGHT FROM EXPOSURE (To Shell)**

A lady met a Government hospital patient, hobbling on crutches. "Young man," she asked, "what is the trouble, rheumatism?"

"No ma'am," replied the patient, "patriotism."—*Christian Advocate*



## POULTRY

**BABY CHIX AND HATCHING EGGS—S.C. RHODE**  
Island Red, Barred Plymouth Rock. For April and May hatch chix, \$30.00 per hundred. For June, \$25.00 per hundred. Hatching Eggs, \$2.00 per setting of fifteen; \$10.00 per hundred. C.P.R. Demonstration Farm, Strathmore, Alta.

**PUREBRED BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, 20 TO 24**  
pounds, \$8.00 each. Mrs. Dahlgren, Scapa, Alta.

**WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FROM BIRDS WHICH**  
laid throughout severe cold weather, \$1.25 setting. George Kennedy, Hardisty, Alta.

**PURE BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, 9 FOR \$3.60.**—  
Mrs. C. Serviss, Bulwark, Alta.

**HATCHING EGGS FROM SELECTED PENS**—  
Winter layers, R.O.P. sires, Barred Rocks and White Wyandottes, \$1.50 setting. Stanley Humphries, Morrin, Phone 909.

**ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS,**  
March, April hatched from selected pen, winter layers. Sire from mating R.O.P. 218-250, \$4.00; two, \$7.00. Stanley Humphries, Morrin.

**INCUBATORS AND BROODERS.—FOR TEN DAYS**  
we are offering Incubators and Brooders, both oil and electric, at a 10 per cent reduction. Anderson Grain & Feed Co. Ltd., 234 7th Ave. E., Calgary, Alta. Everything in Poultry Supplies. Phones M4554—M3895. Write for catalog.

**POULTRY BUSINESS.—BIG MONEY IS BEING**  
made from Poultry by all graduates of Shaw's Correspondence Poultry Course. Descriptive Booklet free. Write Dept. P.C., Bay-Charles, Toronto.

**CHICK SHIPPERS' ATTENTION—FOR A PERIOD**  
of ten days, we are offering Blue Ribbon Baby Chick Shipping Boxes, 100 chick size, 30c; 50 chick size, 22c; 25 chick size, 15c. Anderson Grain & Feed Co. Ltd., wholesale distributors in Alberta and Saskatchewan for the Pratt Food Company Ltd., Daniels Model Incubator Company, Somerville Egg Cartons, Petersime Electric Incubators. Write for catalog and compare our prices with any. Anderson Grain & Feed Co. Ltd., 234 7th Ave. E., Calgary, Alta. Phones M3895—M4554.

**WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, GOVERN-**  
ment approved laying stock, heavy, vigorous, \$2.50 and \$3.00 each. Mrs. C. Baptist, Tofield, Alberta.

**BABY CHICKS FROM BEST FLOCKS IN AL-**  
berta. Barred Rocks, White Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds, White Wyandottes. Bred to lay. Calgary hatched. Write for price list. Garbert, 1424 Seventeenth Avenue West, Calgary. W2144.

**S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS AND LIGHT SUSSEX**  
from imported stock. Buy your hatching eggs, chicks, pullets and mature stock from the firm that has proved its efficiency in all parts of the Prairie Provinces. Our birds have been bred to lay for generations. Reports of egg production show as high as 82 per cent this winter. All eggs incubated are from our own stock and from hens not pullets and are mated to high pedigree R.O.P. males. Write for 1929 catalogue. Burnside Poultry Farm, Hammond, B.C.

**BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, EXHIBITION,**  
from good laying strain, \$3 and \$5. H. Pickering, Sylvan Lake, Alta.

**PURE BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED**  
Cockerels, \$3.00; two, \$5.00. Mrs. James Millar, Box 62, Crossfield, Alta. Phone 1210.

**"CANADIAN HUSKY" BABY CHICKS** FROM  
blood tested flocks are most profitable to Commercial Egg Producers. Infusion of NEW BLOOD through scientific out-crossing increases vigor and egg production and eliminates weakness and mortality due to in-breeding. Write for catalogue. Leghorns, Reds, Rocks and Wyandottes. Canadian Hatcheries Limited, 844 Cam-  
hie St., Vancouver, B.C.

**S. C. WHITE AND S. C. BLACK LEGHORNS,**  
Cockerels, hooking orders for baby chicks, hatching eggs, mating list. Wetherall, 3623 13A St. West, Calgary.

**S. C. BLACK MINORCA PULLETS, \$1.50 EACH.**  
Pullets laying now. Mrs. Wm. Hermann, Milo, Alberta.

**BRONZE TURKEYS FROM GOVERNMENT BAND-**  
ed stock. Gohblers \$10.00; hens, \$6.00; Mrs. Jas. H. Spalding, Carstairs. Phone 614.

**PROVEN QUALITY S. C. W. LEGHORN BABY**  
chicks from our high producing 2-3 year old hens. Hatching eggs, breeding stock. Member R.O.P. Association. Olsen's Egg Farm, Olds, Alta.

**LARGE WHITE PEKIN DUCK EGGS, \$2.00 PER**  
setting of 15, postpaid. Noel Fearnough, Morrin, Alta.

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Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word. Name and address will be counted as part of the advertisement and must be paid for at the same rate. All advertisements will be classified under the heading which applies most nearly to the article advertised.

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per cent alive. Leghorns, \$17.00; Barred Rocks, Anconas, \$18.00; Rhode Island Reds, Minorcas, \$19.00; White Rocks, Wyandottes, \$20.00 per hundred. 12 month Poultry Course Free. Chicks from Pen Matings, 23c each. Ful-o-Pep Chick Starter, 10 lbs. Biologically Tested Guaranteed Analysis Free. Incubators, Brooders. Free catalogue. Alex Taylor's Hatchery, 362 Furby St., Winnipeg, Man.

**THE WESTERN EGG FARM. WHITE WYAN-**  
dotte Baby Chicks. Booking orders for May and June. Am booked up for April. Solly's strain direct for 12 years. Chas. O. Dawson, Ardenode, Alta. Phone R808, Strathmore.

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May and June. Range and pen eggs. Headed by very fine cockerels. Lyle Poultry Farm, Arrow-  
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**MAKE YOUR OWN NATURAL INCUBATOR**—  
Any boy over 12 years old can make a 210 egg natural incubator from our plans and specifications in a few hours, out of material about the farm or by ordering the necessary lumber, costing 1-10 less than any incubator on the market and it will hatch more chickens than any other method. Impossible to overheat the eggs, natural regulation, no turning or handling eggs except when setting. Results absolutely guaranteed or money refunded. Plans and clear drafted chart mailed postpaid on receipt of \$1.00. Send money to Adams & Moyes, 9662 Jasper Ave., Edmonton.

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**WANTED.—TRACTOR PLOWING OR BREAKING**  
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**MASSEY HARRIS 16 INCH BRUSH BREAKER**  
with truck, practically new, \$40. 24 lb. handed C tom turkeys, \$10. Box 34, Ranfurly, Alberta.

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**1 LB. LARGE GINGHAM QUILT PATCHES, 75c;**  
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**OSTEOPATHIC HEALTH HOME, CALGARY.**—  
Fasting, Dieting, Baths, Electricity, Massage. Nervous diseases. Piles specialty.

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**BUY YOUR LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH, MILL-**  
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**LUMBER, SHINGLES, FENCE POSTS, POLES,**  
cordwood and slabs. Write for delivered prices. Enterprise Lumber Co., Vancouver, B.C.

**FENCE POSTS, CORDWOOD, CORRAL POLES**—  
All kinds. North West Coal Co., Edmonton, Alberta.

**CEDAR FENCE POSTS—QUALITY, SIZE. WE**  
ship "Allow Inspection." Fernie Timber Co., Box 607, Fernie, B.C.

**LUMBER.—BUY DIRECT FROM THE MILL AND**  
get the best at the lowest possible price. S. E. Nelson, Winfield, Alta.

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**SELLING—WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER**  
Seed, cleaned, thoroughly scarified, well climatized. Beware of noxious weeds. Have grown and seeded own for years. Good quick germination. 9¢ cents pound sacked. Paul Gabriel, Erskine, Alta.

**EARLY TRIUMPH RED BOBS GOVERNMENT**  
graded No. 1 seed wheat. Third generation; germination 96 per cent in 6 days. Early Triumph just made largest yield in eight year average at University of Alta; matures in 104 days; grades favorably. Certified. Price \$1.50 f.o.b. Identically same but not certified. \$1.40 f.o.b. Cash with order. Clarence E. Bond, Irricana, Alta.

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offering for sale hardy grown Yellow Blossom Sweet Clover, grown in Southern Alberta. 1000 lb. lots, 10¢, bags included. The Southern Alta. Co-op. Assn., 1221 2nd Ave. S., Lethbridge, Alta.

**No. 1 GOVERNMENT GRADED BROME GRASS,**  
free from Quack or Noxious Weeds, 13¢ pound. H. E. Jinks, R.R.1, Craigmyle, Alta.

**SELLING "FYRA" WESTERN RYE GRASS, 12c**  
lb. Free noxious weeds and quack. Sample free. Carl Soderstrom, Armena, Alta.

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days 97 per cent, grade one; cleaned, sacked, \$1.50 bushel. T. J. Anderson, Bon Accord, Alberta.

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Germination 96 per cent six days, \$1.25. Machine run, cleaned, \$1.50 bushel. L. A. Phillips, Carseland.

**TRELLE'S MARQUIS WHEAT GROWN FROM**  
registered seed. Government germination test 94 per cent. Price and particulars. Car lots. Arthur Gosling, Dalemead.

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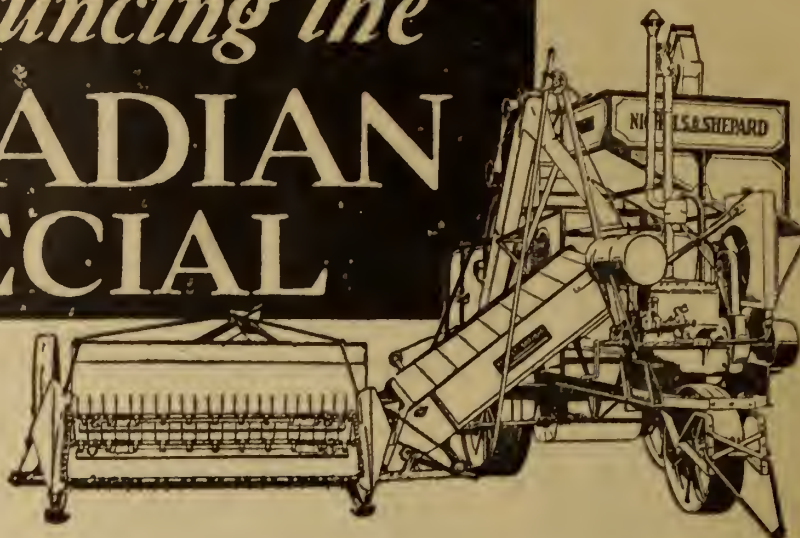
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12-foot Windrower  
Pick-up Feeder

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16-foot Windrower  
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The Big Cylinder  
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And many other items to meet  
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